THE

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1797.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of HORACE EARL OF ORFORD, And, 2. A VIEW of the BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Persian Ode, by *Shah Allum*, came too late for the prefent month. It will certainly appear in our next :

As will Viator's Communications refpecting the *Ifland of St. Domingo*.

The Narrative is received and will be inferted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 8, to April 15, 1797

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlefex	50	6	00	0	25	2	18	1	22	8
Surry	51	4	24	0	26	2	16	8	26	0
Hertford	47	11	00	0	24	9	15	2	26	10
Bedford	45	4	32	10	23	3	13	3	23	2
Hunting.	41	9	00	0	21	8	13	0	18	5
Northam.	46	2	30	0	20	8	12	10	20	0
Rutland	49	0	00	0	22	0	13	6	22	0
Leicefter	51	2	00	0	22	8	14	6	26	1
Nottingh.	50	0	28	0	25	9	14	0	24	0
Derby	51	10	00	0	26	3	16	0	28	9
Stafford	52	5	00	0	31	4	18	4	28	6
Salop	51	4	38	2	31	0	17	7	32	0
Hereford	49	6	40	0	28	5	17	2	26	3
Worceft.	51	11	00	0	25	8	18	10	27	10
Warwick	53	9	00	0	24	11	17	8	31	2
Wilts	54	4	00	0	24	8	18	4	34	0
Berks	51	10	00	0	21	8	19	0	28	6
Oxford	52	3	00	0	21	8	16	5	24	7
Bucks	49	4	00	0	22	6	16	9	26	10

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Effex	47	2	21	6	25	2	17	2	21	0
Kent	47	4	00	0	25	6	16	8	22	4
Suffex	47	7	00	0	23	0	17	6	00	0
Suffolk	45	8	00	0	20	9	13	0	15	4
Cambrid.	41	9	00	0	15	3	9	3	17	10
Norfolk	39	10	00	0	16	2	12	2	16	6
Lincoln	43	3	30	0	22	1	10	9	17	10
York	43	4	27	10	22	1	12	1	20	11
Durham	43	9	00	0	00	0	14	2	26	8
Northum.	37	7	28	0	19	11	13	5	00	0
Cumberl.	53	7	34	0	29	2	17	1	00	0
Weftmor.	55	1	40	0	28	10	17	4	00	0
Lancafh.	50	1	00	0	28	11	16	2	31	1
Chefhire	48	10	00	0	00	0	17	1	00	0
Glouceft.	55	0	00	0	23	5	19	1	26	8
Somerfet	56	9	00	0	25	10	11	0	00	0
Monmou.	52	6	00	0	27	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	53	11	00	0	25	4	14	0	00	0
Cornwall	55	4	00	0	28	2	14	9	00	0
Dorfet	54	5	00	0	22	4	16	6	00	0
Hants	52	10	00	0	23	3	19	1	27	3
WALES.										
N. Wales	48	0	31	0	25	0	12	6	36	0
S. Wales	62	6	00	0	28	6	8	5	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
MARCH.			
24	30.01	47	S. W.
25	29.70	48	S. W.
26	29.66	50	S.
27	29.50	52	S.
28	29.54	51	S. S. E.
29	29.57	52	S.
30	29.41	52	S.
31	29.40	51	S. W.
APRIL.			
1	29.42	52	W.
2	29.34	50	S. E.
3	29.22	50	N. E.
4	29.30	51	E.
5	29.44	49	N. E.
6	29.61	48	N E.
7	29.72	49	E.
8	29.81	47	N. E.
9	29.94	49	E.
10	30.11	47	N. E.
11	29.76	48	E.
12	29.78	51	E.
13	29.80	50	E.
14	29.82	47	N. E.
15	29.87	48	N. E.
16	29.89	49	N. N. E.
17	29.94	48	N. E.
18	29.93	49	N.
19	29.96	47	N.
20	30.10	49	E.
21	29.90	48	E.
22	29.81	53	E.
23	29.92	55	S. E.
24	29.95	56	S.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For APRIL 1797.

HORACE EARL OF ORFORD.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Nobleman whose Portrait adorns our preſent Magazine paſſed a long life in purſuits ſo ſeldom the objects of attention in perſons of the ſame rank, that we cannot forbear claiming for his memory that reſpect which ever ſhould accompany thoſe who, by the exertion of their mental faculties, have contributed to the improvement of their own or to the entertainment of future times.

HORACE WALPOLE was the youngeſt ſon of the celebrated Miniſter of Great Britain, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford (a title which became extinct by the death of the Nobleman now under our conſideration), by his wife Catherine Shorter *. He was born about the year 1718, and received the early part of his education at Eton, where he firſt became known to the celebrated Mr. Gray, whoſe friendſhip at that early period he cultivated, and whoſe eſteem and regard he retained, with a ſhort interruption, to the end of that Gentleman's life. From Eton he went to King's College, Cambridge; but, according to the practice of men of rank and fortune at that time, left the Univerſity without taking any degree. While there he wrote "Verſes in Memory of King Henry the Sixth, Founder of the College," which are dated Feb. 2, 1738, and are probably the firſt production of his pen †. In the ſame year he was appointed Inſpector-General of the Exports and Imports; a place which he ſoon after exchanged for that of Uſher of the Exchequer ‡. To theſe were added the poſt of Comptroller of the Pipe and Clerk of the Eſtreats; all which he held unto his death.

Finding himſelf diſinclined to enter ſo early into the buſineſs of Parliament, he prevailed on his father, Sir Robert Walpole, to permit him to go abroad, and Mr. Gray conſented to accompany him in his travels. They left England on the 29th of March 1739, and took their route by the way of France to Italy, viewing whatever was remarkable in the ſeveral places they viſited, and at ſome of them, particularly Florence, reſiding ſeveral months. Unequal friendſhips are not

* In July 1754, Lord Orford erected a cenotaph to the memory of his mother in the Chapel of Henry the Seventh in Weſtminſter, with the following inſcription: "To the memory of CATHERINE LADY WALPOLE, eldeſt daughter of John Shorter, Eſq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. HORACE, her youngeſt ſon, conſecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout, though without bigotry to any ſect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a Miniſter, whoſe power ſhe eſteemed but when ſhe could employ it to benefit the miſerable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to ſhine in public; and was an ornament to Courts, * untainted by them. She died Auguſt 20, 1737."

† See Fugitive Pieces, 1758, p. 1. and Pearch's Collection of Poems, Vol. I.

‡ Maſon's Life of Gray, 4to. p. 34.

* Mr. Pope ſaid, "She was untainted by a Court."

 always

always the moſt laſting. About July 1741 the two friends came to a rupture, and parted at Reggio, each purſuing his journey homewards ſeparately. Of this quarrel the circumſtances are unknown; but Mr. Walpole enjoined Mr. Maſon to charge him with the chief blame, confeſſing, that more attention, complaiſance, and deference, to a warm friendſhip, and ſuperior judgment and prudence, might have prevented a rupture which gave much uneaſineſs to them both, and a laſting concern to the ſurvivor. The liberality of Mr. Walpole on this occaſion deſerves much praiſe; though we cannot but aſſent to Dr. Johnſon's remark, that "if we look without prejudice on the world, we ſhall find, that men whoſe conſciouſneſs of their own merit ſets them above the compliances of ſervility are apt enough, in their aſſociation with ſuperiors, to watch their own dignity with troubleſome and punctilious jealouſy, and in the fervour of independence to exact that attention which they refuſe to pay." In 1744 a reconciliation took place between them, by the intervention of a Lady who wiſhed well to both parties; though it is probable the cordiality which had ſubſiſted between them did not wholly return, as Mr. Walpole was entirely unnoticed by Mr. Gray in his laſt will.

In the Parliament which met the 25th of June 1741, he was returned for Callington, and ſoon had an opportunity of ſhewing that he was not likely to become either a ſilent or inactive Member. On the 23d March 1741-2, on Lord Limerick's motion for an enquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole for the preceding ten years, he oppoſed the propoſition, as far as the debates of that period may be depended on, in a ſpeech of ſome length, with great ſpirit, and greatly to the credit of his filial piety *. He was not, however, a frequent ſpeaker. In 1747 he was choſen for the borough of Caſtle Riſing.

The tenor of his life was not much varied by accident or adventure; though about the year 1749 he narrowly eſcaped the piſtol of a highwayman, the relation of which we ſhall give in his own words†: "An ‡ acquaintance of mine was robbed a few years ago, and very near ſhot through the head by the going-off of the piſtol of the accompliſhed Mr. Maclean; yet the whole affair was conducted with the greateſt good-breeding on both ſides. The robber, who had only taken a purſe this way becauſe he had that morning been diſappointed of marrying a great fortune, no ſooner returned to his lodgings, than he ſent the Gentleman two letters of excuſes, which with leſs wit than the epiſtles of Voiture had ten times more natural and eaſy politeneſs in the turn of their expreſſion. In the poſtſcript he appointed a meeting at Tyburn at twelve at night, where the Gentleman might purchaſe again any trifles he had loſt; and my friend has been blamed for not accepting the rendezvous, as it ſeemed liable to be conſtrued by ill-natured people into a doubt of the honour of a man who had given him all the ſatisfaction in his power for having unluckily been near ſhooting him through the head."

(To be continued.)

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS of DR. ARBUTHNOTT.

Honoured Sir,

THE kind meſſage I had from you by Mr. Pricket tother day, putts me in mind of a neglect of my duty, which is to wiſh you a good new year, in all health and proſperity to yourſelf, and ſucceſs to your deſigns, for the good of a ſociety which I have many obligations to honour. Were it not that I have hardly any thing beſides to tell you, but what I know you have from much better hands, I ſhould be often troubleſome to you. I was in hopes of having a good account of my friends at Oxford to-night by Dr. Gregory, but I find, by a letter of his, I am diſappointed at preſent. I do not hear of any remarkable newes about town, the Czaar and My Lady Macclefield make up the greateſt part of the deverſion. As for the ſtanding army, we reckon ther is an end of that. I was pleaſd to ſee Mr. Alſop's

* Chandler's Debates, vol. xiii. p. 191.

† World, Dec. 19, 1754.

‡ The Author himſelf, as he explains it in his "Fugitive Pieces."

Alfop's Æfop: Mr. Bentley fayes, there is three faults in the Latin of *Canis in præfepe*. Mr. Charles Bernard told me, he bid him inftance in one: he faid, *exteri fi quid feiaul fer fciunt*. Mr. Bernard afk'd him, if he was fure it was wrong; he faid he was, and bid him depend upon it. The next day Mr. Bernard fent him this verfe in Horace, *fi quid componere curem*, but was forry afterward he did not lett him publifh his criticifm. We expect foon fome reply to his differtation at the end of Wotton's book. This new act of parliar, againft correfponding with K. James, lyes very heavie upon a great many people: it is reckon'd to comprehend above 20 thoufand at leaft. I beleive I know above thirtie of my acquaintance that muft gett them gone before the day appointed. Sir Andrew Forefter, Dr. Cockbern, &c. feveralls I mefure have not money to pay for their paffage to Graves-end; & which is yet harder, they are like to be very ill receiv'd in France, where they are putting a tax upon foreigners, fome fay on purpofe to difcourage thofe who might leave England on this occeafion. We are expecting the Count de Talard over here, as ambaffadeur, with a fplendid equipage. He ftayes only at Paris to give my Lord Portland a dinner. It is no newes to tell you of his highnefs the Duke of Glocefters preceptors & governour My Lord Malborough, the B°. of Salefburry, La Vafteur, a French refugee, whom you have feen at Oxford, & I cant tell how many more of one fort of people & other. I hope at leaft the Univerfity of Oxford may have the intereft to have one. I have not had the good fortune to fee Mr Jeffreys fince he came home. I have made fome enquiry about him, & expect a return before I proceed further. I fhall ufe the freedom to give my refpects to the Warden of All Souls, The Dean of Chrifts-Church, and Dr. Wallis. I long for good weather, & leifure to fee yourfelf & the reft of my frends at Oxford. If I fhould be fo happy as to have a line from you, pleafe to direct it for me at the Pine apple in St Martines Street. Pricket faid he was going out of town, but I fancy not without feeing the Czaar. I hop you will excufe this trouble, & beleive that I will alwayes be,

Hond Sir,

Your moft humble Servent,

London, Jan. 25, 9⅔. Jo. ARBUTHNOTT.

SIR,

Pleafe to aquaint the Dean of Chrift Church, that Mr Pate has brought from Italy all Choriffini's mufick.

To
The Reverend Dr. Charlett, Mafter of Univerfity Colledge,
Oxford.

Hd. SIR,

I receaved yours, & thanks you heartly for your Ballad. It is not as yet refolved, fo farr as I know, that her Majefty fhall go to the Bath, but I do beleive fhe will, & if fhe do's, I fancy it will be a little fooner than laft year. I can give you no newes in return for yours. I have feen this day a moft impudent petition, of the Commiffion of the Kirk, to the parliament, againft toleration in Scotland. I think it will be of fervice to print it, & it will fully anfwer your occafional Ballad. Affairs there feem to be in great faction & confufion, by the honeft & wife managment of the Queens Minifters, as you may guefs, but the rediculous compleafance of the Cavalier party is paft all comprehenfion, for they, forfooth, out of a fear for the Queens Honour, wont fuffer a miniftry to be touch'd that are ruining her affairs as faft as they can. Pleafe to fhow this to Dr Gregory, & tell him it is the ftate of the cafe; when it comes to greater maturity I fhall give him a more particular account of it. I hope to fee you at od time. In the mean time, wifhing you all health & happinefs, remain,

Hd Sr,

Your Moft affectional freind

& humble Servant,

Jo. ARBUTHNOTT.

Windfor, June 8th, 1703.

Dr ARBUTHNOTT,
Jun. 10, 1703.
Abt an impudent Petition of the Commiffion of the Kirk agst Toleration to the Parliament there.

For
The much Honoured Doctor Charlot, Mafter of Univerfity Colledge,
Oxon.

THE

THE BEGGAR.

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

"AH, little FANNY!" said he, taking from a bag some broken victuals, "would thou wert here to partake of thy usual portion, which, though scanty, thou wert always contented with." The words were simple, but the manner in which he delivered them affected me: they came from a blind Beggar; he was a venerable figure, and seated on a stone bench, with a tablet of his misfortunes before him. "But, alas, thou art cold!" said he; "cold as the stone I now rest upon." In saying this he took up a crust, and held it awhile to his mouth; but nature denied him appetite; he laid it down again. I had only a single sous about me—I dropped it into his hat—I was weak enough to let something fall with it, no matter what—it was a——. He would have thanked me, but nature demanded her tribute—he wept bitterly. I was not ashamed; I advanced, and seated myself close beside him, and took hold of his hand. "Tell me, friend," said I, "what has pierced this pointed arrow in thine heart, that it bleeds thus? Hast thou lost in thy Fanny the only prop that sustained thy tottering frame? Perhaps some virgin daughter that is cold, on whose cheeks were painted the blushes of the morn, and whose bosom for whiteness excelled the spotless lilly." But here imagination pictured before me my lovely Eliza—I could say no more. I had not touched the right string of the mendicant's woe; he shook his head, and gave a sigh. When he felt himself more composed, he took from his bosom, close to where his heart (I am sure it was a feeling one) lay aching, a folded paper: as he untied it, he called twice on his Fanny's name, and twice kissed it for Fanny's sake. No sooner did the inclosure meet my eye, than I knew the source of the mendicant's woe—it contained a lock of Fanny's hair, which once graced the ear of a faithful Dog—"She died yesterday," said he, "on the very spot I am now lamenting her. I do not wish to live without her." He always boasted of her as the most precious gift of Heaven. "While she was alive," continued he, "I needed not my eyesight, for she safely every morning brought me hither, and safely every evening conducted me home."—I was not proof against his eloquence, but, rising, took my leave, thinking how fortunate my lot would be ever to possess so valuable a friend as this blind Beggar once boasted in his Dog; for when we are parted the loss will not be a trifling one.

T. ENORT.

Borough, March 1, 1797.

COPY of the ARTISTS' PETITION PRESENTED to His MAJESTY GEORGE the THIRD, NOVEMBER the 28th, 1768; and which gave rise to the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

To the KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Painters, Sculpters, and Architects of this Metropolis (being desirous of establishing a Society for promoting the Arts of Design, and sensible how ineffectual every establishment of that nature must be without the Royal influence), most humbly beg leave to solicit your Majesty's gracious assistance, patronage, and protection, in carrying this useful plan into execution.

It would be too great an intrusion upon your Majesty's time to offer a minute detail of our plan. We only beg leave to inform your Majesty, that the two principal objects we have in view are, the establishment of a *well-regulated School or Academy of Design*, for the use of Students in the Arts; and an annual Exhibition, open to all Artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

We apprehend that the profits arising from the last of these institutions will fully *answer all the expences of the first*; We even flatter ourselves that they will be more than necessary, and that we shall be enabled annually to distribute something in useful charities to the indigent of our profession.

Your Majesty's avowed patronage and protection are, therefore, all that we at present humbly sue for: But should we be

be disappointed in our expectations, and find the profits of the Society *insufficient* to defray its expences, We humbly hope that your Majesty will not deem that *charge ill applied* which may be necessary to *support* so useful an Institution.

We are, with the strongest sentiments of duty and respect,

Your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects and Servants,

B. West	Augustino Carlini
Franc. Zuccharelli	John Gwynn
Nath. Dance	J. B. Cypriani
Rich. Wilson	Jer. Meyer
G. M. Moser	Angelica Kaufman
Sam. Wale	C. Catton
Francesco Bartolozzi	T. M. Newton
R. Yeo	Paul Sandby
Mary Moser	Mason Chamberlain
F. Hayman	J. Baker
Franc. Cotes	P. Toms
Wm. Chambers	Nath Hone
Ed. Penny	Dom. Serres
Jos. Wilton	Tho. Gainsborough.
Geo. Barrett	

Sir Joshua Reynolds did not sign the Petition; though he was elected the first President of the Royal Academy by the unanimous voice of the Members, who saw plainly the honour that would accrue to the Institution by this distinguished Artist's taking possession of their Chair.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Biographical Article at the head of your respectable Magazine, at the same time that it is flattering to the vanity of many an Author, renders it unnecessary for him to flatter himself, or when he publishes a Work to hang forth his own face in front,

"With bays and wicked rhyme upon't."

Without entering into the discussion, whether or not it be decorous to exhibit living characters to the public eye, it certainly is attended with this advantage, that mistakes respecting them may easily be corrected and omissions supplied. I have taken the liberty of doing both on the subject of your Biographical Article for December: and you will print it, unless you are of opinion that enough has already been said on a subject of so little importance to the Public.

Thomas Martyn was born in Church-lane, Chelsea, on the 23d of September 1735. He was admitted of Emanuel College the 24th of June 1752, and was matriculated of the University on the 18th of December following.

He was elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of the Lady Frances Sydney, Countess of Sussex, on the 27th of April 1758. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, May the 21st, the same year, at Conduit-street Chapel, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square; and Priest at Buckden, on the 23d of December 1759; both by John Thomas, then Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The beginning of this year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lectureship of Chelsea, then vacant by the death of his schoolmaster, Mr. Rothery.

Mr. Martyn was unanimously chosen Professor of Botany by the Senate of the University of Cambridge on the 2d of February 1762, on the *resignation*, not the death, of his father; for his father did not die till the 29th of January 1768. Presently after, he was appointed, by Dr. Walker himself, who was then founding the Botanic Garden, his first Reader of Botany. Both these offices were without emolument till the year 1774, when a salary of one hundred pounds a year was given by the King, whilst the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University, was at the head of the Treasury; and is continued to the 2d of August 1793, when Mr. Martyn was appointed Regius Professor by patent, with a salary of two hundred pounds a year.

If any merit is to be claimed from reading Lectures in English, Mr. Martyn can derive none from that circumstance; for he merely followed a custom which he found established, and which his father had adopted thirty years before. Mr. Martyn sometimes made excursions into the country with his pupils, but not so constantly as his father had done; the necessity of them being in some degree superseded by the foundation of a Botanic Garden.

January 6th, 1773, Mr. Martyn was presented, by the then Bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Foxton, in Cambridgeshire; and on December the 9th, the same year, he was married to Miss Martha Elliston, sister to the present worthy Master of Sydney College.

January 1st, 1774, he was presented by John Borlase Warren, Esq. to the Rectory of Ludgershall, in Buckinghamshire; and on August 10th, 1776, to the Vicarage of Little Marlow, in that county, by the same patron.

Mr. Warren, now Sir John Borlase Warren, never was Mr. Martyn's pupil, but there had been a friendship between them

them for many years, and Sir John intrusted his brother to Mr. Martyn's care.

On being presented to Little Marlow, Mr. Martyn resigned Foxton, and quitted Triplow for that place on the 14th of October 1776. July 29th, 1778, he set off for the Continent, and returned from his travels Sept. 2d, 1780. He removed to London Nov. 27th, 1784, and on June 4th, the year following, he resigned the Rectory of Ludgershall to his brother, the Rev. Claudius Martyn.

1786, May 18th, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted on the 15th of June.

1788, June 18th, he was appointed to the donative of Edgware, in Middlesex, by William Lee Antonie, Esq. the patron.

July 15th, the same year, he was received Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

March 18th, 1794, he was presented by the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture with their first gold medal, for his services in the original institution of that Society, and acting as their first Secretary.

The circumstance in a literary man's life of most importance to the Public is what works he has written and published; an accurate list therefore of these is subjoined, with their dates, in the order of their publication.

Plantæ Cantabrigienses; or, a Catalogue of the Plants growing wild about Cambridge, 1763. 8vo. *This is the third Catalogue of Cambridgeshire Plants. The first by Ray, alphabetical. The second by Professor John Martyn, according to Ray's method: and this in Linnæus's arrangement. They are all now superseded by Mr. Relhan's* Flora Cantabrigiensis: *except that the* Plantæ Cantabrigienses *contains directions for the principal excursions round Cambridge, and lists of wild plants in different counties.*

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Botany, 1764. *This was not sold, but only given to pupils. Great part of the impression was burnt.*

The English Connoisseur, 2 vols. 12mo. 1766.

Dissertations on Virgil's Æneids, by the late John Martyn; with a Life of the Author, by his Son. 1770. 12mo.

A Catalogue of Engravers, with their marks. *Anonymous.* 12mo. 1770.

A Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. 1771. 8vo.

Catalogi Horti Botanici Cantabrigiensis Mantissa. 1772. 8vo.

The Antiquities of Herculaneum, translated from the Italian. Vol. I. 1772. 4to.

Elements of Natural History, Part I. Containing the Mammalia. 1775. 8vo.

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Natural History. 1782. 12mo.

Letters on the Elements of Botany; translated from Rousseau, with considerable Additions. 1785. *Of this work there have been five editions.*

A Tour through Italy, with the Sketch of a Tour to Swisserland. 1787. 12mo. *Anonymous.*

Thirty-eight Plates with Explanations, adapted to the Letters on Botany. 1788. 8vo.

A Tour through Italy. Edit. 2. 8vo. 1791.

Flora Rustica, with Plates, by Nodder. A periodical work commenced in November 1791. 4 vols. 8vo.

The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary. Begun to be printed Dec. 29, 1792. The first part was published on the 30th of May, 1795.

The Language of Botany. 1793. A second edition was published in 1795.

Besides the above works, Mr. Martyn has written occasionally without his name in many periodical publications: and the Governors of Addenbroke's Infirmary thought proper to print a Sermon preached by him before them, the second year of the institution of that useful charity.

BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE New Building situated in Lothbury was executed under the inspection of J. SOANE, Esq. Architect to the Bank of England; it is on a neat plan; the inside, which is intended for offices, not yet finished, will add much to the convenience as well as dignity of that noble range of buildings, as it now joins the East and West sides together. It were to be wished the space was wider before it, as the passenger cannot see it to that advantage he otherwise would. The Gateway, in particular, conveys at once neatness and grandeur, the workmanship of which will bear the nicest critical observation.

P.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS. POPE, OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

[*Continued from Page* 159.]

MISS YOUNGE having made some occasional trips to Ireland, her fame in Dublin was as well established as in London. The Manager of Crow-street Theatre therefore, in the year 1785, renewed an engagement with her for that summer, when she, in company with the late Mr. Henderson and Mr. Pope (a young actor from Dublin), who made his appearance the winter before at Covent Garden Theatre in Oroonoko with very considerable applause), set out for that capital in the June of the same year. Accident threw Mr. Pope, Miss Younge, and another Lady of her acquaintance, into the same post-chaise, and as Cupid avails himself much of accident, the two former, from fellow-travellers, soon commenced lovers. In short, towards the close of that season they were married together in Dublin, on terms of settlement, &c. very creditable to the sincerity of Mr. Pope's affections.

The following winter Mr. and Mrs. Pope reassumed their situations at Covent Garden Theatre; he in the first lines of Tragedy and Comedy, she as evidently the first actress in all the parts of her profession; which she supported with a stationary degree of reputation till Thursday the 26th of January 1797, when, in the run of the new Comedy called "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," she was reluctantly confined to her bed. She found herself so ill three days before this, that none but those who felt like her would venture out; but such was her zeal for her profession, such her invariable sense of duty to Managers, Authors, and Performers, that, from the bare hint from her physician Dr. Warren, that her business *might* dissipate her disorder, she cheerfully tried the experiment.

Nature, however, was not to be conquered thus; her illness increased upon her so much, that on her return from the Theatre she was seized with such a lightness in her head, as for a while to deprive her of all sensation. From this moment she was confined to her bed, and it was soon discovered that she had a paralytic affection. During the first month there were hopes of her recovery, as she retained her senses pretty accurately, and employed them to the best of all possible purposes, in *constant acts of prayer*, and *pious resignation to her condition*.

During this interval, being requested by a female friend to endeavour to compose herself, she complacently said, "she would, if she would first permit her to repeat Pope's Universal Prayer," which she immediately began, and recited without ever missing a single word, with a precision, a fervour, and fullness of voice, that delighted and astonished every body about her.

For the last fortnight she daily became more insensible, seldom speaking, and then evidently with great effort, until Sunday the 12th of March, when she refused all nourishment, and gave strong symptoms of approaching dissolution. She continued in this state till the morning of the 14th, when she made signs to a particular friend as if she had something to communicate; many things were suggested to her, to all of which she waved her head; till, very opportunely, her old and valued friend, the Rev. Mr. Matthew, called in, and read prayers by her. This seemed to be the object she aimed at, as she grew instantly composed, and, closing her hands together as well as her infirm state would permit, joined most fervently in the devotions.

After this she relapsed into a state of insensibility till Wednesday the 15th March, when, about half past two o'clock on that morning, she expired without a groan.

By Mrs. Pope's marriage settlement she had the power of disposing of her fortune by will; but with that justice and propriety which ever distinguished her character, by dying intestate, she left the whole of her property, except a few nominal legacies, to her husband.

Her remains were carried, in a hearse and six horses, from her house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, on Wednesday the 22d of March following, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, attended by her particular friends in two mourning coaches, and followed by the Gentlemen composing the *School of Garrick** (wearing the medallion of their founder)

* A few months before Mrs. Pope's death she was instituted an honorary Member of this Society, and at the same time complimented with a gold medal.

in

in four more, beside her domestics, and a numerous train of the populace, who, in the procession, as at the grave, testified their sorrow for so general a loss by a mournful and respectful silence.

She was interred on the West side of the Cloysters, Westminster Abbey (the Rev. Mr. Champnes reading the funeral service), between the graves of Dr. Dupuis and Sir Richard Jebb, and covered by a marble stone with the following plain inscription:

In Memory
of Mrs. ELIZABETH POPE,
late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
who departed this Life
on the 15th of March 1797,
aged 52 Years.
—— "Renowned be thy Grave"—
And "may the Worthy thus with Honour and Regret be mourned."

HER CHARACTER.

Such are the brief Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope—there remains to be added a sketch of her public and private character; and it is pleasing to the pen of Biography to review both; because in doing so it will fulfil the last melancholy yet pleasing office of friendship—record departed excellence, and set before the Public an example truly worthy their imitation.

That Mrs. Pope was born for her profession the various qualities of her mind and person evidently proved. Of the latter we have already reported in the beginning of these Memoirs; hence we have little more to say, but that as time had added fullness and rotundity to her figure, these gave her a greater degree of grace and dignity. In respect to her talents, though they may be called universal, her *forte* confessedly lay in the grave and dignified parts of Tragedy, and particularly in those which required the powers of *recitation*—here she was at least equal to any one actress in her time, and superior to most, as the best judges who have seen her in many of her parts, and particularly in Queen Catherine, have unanimously testified.

Her Comedy was rather of the well-bred steady kind, such as *Mrs. Belmour*, *Lady Easy. Lady Brute*, *Mrs. Sullen*, &c. which required a sensible marked delivery—not but what we have seen her in *Beatrice*, *Clarinda*, *Estifania*, *Rosalind*, &c. to very great advantage; and, indeed, when we recollect her performance of *Letitia Hardy*, in the "Belle's Stratagem," we are tempted to withdraw our former opinion, as here she displayed such grace, spirit, and versatility of character, as to make it original in her hands.

Her study was favourable to her genius; as there was seldom known an instance in which she wanted the aid of a Prompter. Her assiduities in her profession were likewise constant and unremitting: she drew her information from the best sources, from the conversation of intelligent persons; from observation on those eminent on the Stage who preceded her; and from the study of the old and modern dresses, &c. &c.; she was so particular in this last, that before she first appeared in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*, she had not only reviewed the dressed figure in wax work of this Princess in Westminster Abbey, but carefully read over and noted the minutiæ of her dress, as related by the celebrated Paul Hentzner during his residence in England towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign;—her attentions were fully repaid, as we believe she made as fine a representation of this character in point of similitude, spirit, and deportment, as ever was displayed since the days of Shakespeare. In short, after the example of her great master, Garrick, she omitted no enquiries, no assiduities, that could enlarge the bounds of her profession.

Her private life reflected credit on her theatrical character. Called upon at an early age to exert herself for her future maintenance, she had the good sense to profit in this school of trial; she had the grace to know herself, to have a respect for the sufferings of others, and to estimate the value of independence; these, tempered by a just sense of religion, gave a colour to her life of the best complexion; it checked all rising temptations, which the gauds and vanities of her profession might otherwise expose her to; it taught her equanimity of mind and economy of fortune; and by persevering in these duties she became useful to herself and others.

She had, like most women so high in her profession, many temptations to mix in what is called "the Great World; but her natural inclinations (independent of her prudence) led her to prefer *comforts* to *externals*; she seldom, therefore, appeared in those circles, except in returning morning visits, or paying her occa-

occasional respects to those who patronized her in her profession. To her friends she was cordial, affable, and polite, and did the honours of her table with very becoming hospitality and attention.

Her conversation partook as little of the Stage as any performer we ever knew; and yet when the subject was afloat amongst intelligent persons, she gave a very good opinion both of plays and players, but with a reserve "that never once outstepped the modesty of nature." Indeed, her disposition to speak well of every body was universal, and she had this deserved character from her friends, her neighbours, her servants, and from all who knew her.

She was regular in the whole of her conduct—in her devotions, her charities, her hours, and in all her domestic concerns; she kept her accounts herself, which she generally settled weekly, and, like most people who are their own stewards, she felt the benefits, and her tradesmen the punctuality, of this conduct. But the truest test of a well spent life, and "that which should accompany *its close*, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," she enjoyed to a degree which was as gratifying to see as it is now gratifying to relate.

From the first to the last hour of her illness, crowds of persons of all ranks were found at her door, inquiring the state of her health with the most anxious solicitude. She was attended entirely by her *own servants*, who would suffer no common nurse tender to approach her, but who took the charge of sitting up with her themselves, and who executed this charge with a readiness, a tenderness, and a sympathy, that at once bespoke the goodness of the mistress, and the gratitude of the domestic.

To these were added two ladies of her intimate acquaintance, who daily visited her, and constantly administered, or saw administered, to her the prescriptions of her physician, accompanied with every degree of comfort and attention. One of them in particular deserves to be recorded as a shining example of *female friendship* in these days of frivolity and dissipation. This lady, though in the bloom of youth and beauty, living much in the circles of fashion, and in the possession of a handsome fortune, not only gave her friend the tenderest assiduities by day, but sat up several nights with her, suggesting every degree of comfort and relief, and doing all the menial offices of a sick room; the three last nights she never once stirred from her bedside; nor did she leave her till death closed this melancholy scene for ever.

From this example let the *Good* and *Virtuous* be cheered with the pleasing hope of having their deeds repaid them by the *tender offices of friendship*, and the *affectionate regards of the Public*; whilst the *proud* and *vain of heart* may be taught, that without a *merited affection* the numerous train of visitors and domestics are but the unfeeling pageants of ceremony, and the pity or wailings of a sick room the cant of interest or hypocrisy.

The following articles are subjoined to shew, from this Lady's first appearance on the Stage to the meridian of her theatrical excellence, what opinion the best judges, as well as the Public at large, entertained of her professional abilities.

ACCOUNT OF HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle.*)

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*Drury-lane, Oct.* 25, 1768.

"The young Lady who last Saturday (22d October) made her first appearance in the very difficult character of *Imogen* has more than answered the expectation of the Public. Though her great sensibility the first night hindered her from exerting the powers of her voice, and occasioned her at times to be a little too low, yet the audience perceived that this fault (if it might be called one) proceeded from a proper and meritorious feeling of her situation; and her easy deportment and graceful action, with her very forcible manner of expressing the stronger part of her character, convinced them that, when her fears were removed, they should have no reason to complain of her want of exertion. Her second performance fully justified their opinion, and it was agreed by the audience last night, that no actress ever made such a figure, and gave such hopes, at the first and second time of her appearance.

"The particular merit of this young Lady (whose name we hear is Younge) is, that she has acquired that part of acting at her first setting out, viz.—Easy address—expressive attention, and a natural familiar manner of speaking, which it requires years to attain to. Her greatest praise was spoken by a gentleman in the boxes from the fulness of his heart—

heart—" *By G—this must be good acting, because it is so little like acting.*"

Letter from DAVID GARRICK, Esq. to Miss YOUNGE, whilst at Bristol, on her return from Ireland in the Year 1771.

"*Hampton, July 4th* [1771].

"DEAR MADAM,

"I am greatly obliged to you for your polite letter, and I sincerely congratulate both you and the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre upon your return to England and to them. You have, in my opinion, acted very wisely to come back, and establish your theatrical character in London. I have known some examples of ladies and gentlemen of our profession who have been allured, by large offers and other inducements, to stay in Ireland very much to their prejudice. Every nation has its peculiar taste for dramatic performances, and young performers are too often misled by false approbation. I must therefore repeat it, that, taking me out of the question, you have acted judiciously to return to the old dramatic school, where the business is more regularly conducted, and the judgment of plays and players is more certain, and less partially given by the audience.

"In short, I am sincerely glad that you are again amongst us, and I hope and trust that you will have no cause to repent. One thing I must desire of you; when you have any real grievance (for it will not be worth your while to be uneasy at trifles), let me desire you either to speak or write to me about it, and I will either relieve you directly, or convince you of your mistake. This will be the best way to prevent what has happened for the future.

"Let me desire you to send me a fresh list of the parts you have played; the fuller the better: be pleased to mark them as you yourself feel your merit in them—your favourites No. 1, the next 2, and so on. Let me have a complete list as soon as possible, that I may look it over, and consider the business for your and our own interest. If you would add the parts you would wish to play, not yet studied by you, I shall perhaps be more prepared to shew my regard as occasions reasonably offer; though you must not expect to perform half the characters you may put down; yet as I shall always regard you for the future (the little neglects of me being totally forgotten) as one of my dramatic family, and a sincere friend to the cause and me, I shall take every opportunity of serving you when compatible with reason and justice. As I am sure your good sense would not desire my friendship upon any other footing, you may depend upon it that I am and shall be

"Your sincere friend
"and warm well-wisher,
"D. GARRICK.

"Remember me to King and his wife, and Moody.

"Pray let me know what character you would prefer to make your first appearance in.

(Directed)
" *Miss Younge,*
" *Belonging to the Theatre,*
" *King-street,*
" *Bristol.*"

Letter to Miss YOUNGE from the Honourable HORACE WALPOLE (late Lord ORFORD), recommending to her consideration to the Part of *Hortensia*, in JEPHSON's Tragedy of "The Count of Narbonne."

Strawberry Hill, October 22, 1781.

"It will, I fear, seem impertinent in an absolute stranger, Madam, to take the liberty of asking a favour of you; nor should I use so much freedom, if I were not persuaded that whoever contributes to calling forth your great powers for the stage, does at once serve your talents and the public. Mr. Jephson, who has long been my friend, and who has proved myself so by making a rational interesting Tragedy out of my wild "Castle of Otranto," cannot bring it on the Stage to advantage unless you, Madam, will please to appear in the character of Hortensia, the wife of the Count of Narbonne. Mr. Jephson has made her a very sublime character, and improved on my sketch, by making her a more natural one, in giving her jealousy, and thence forming a fine contrast between her piety and that disordering passion.

"The other female character is one very common in Plays, and that admits of no use of the violent transitions which only such a capital actress as you, Madam, are capable of displaying. The daughter is a simple, tender maid, bred up in ignorance and devotion, and demands nothing but plaintive innocent tones. Mrs. Crawford declined the mother's part, but I believe from resentment on her husband's account,

whom Mr. Jephson had undervalued. I will not suspect that she had the weakness of preferring the daughter's part for her youth, because she must know the world too well not to be sensible that nothing makes the middle age so apparent as appearing in too juvenile a light.

"If I am not much mistaken, Madam, when you hear the Play read you will be struck with the opportunities the Countess's part will give you of exerting the variety of your abilities. Devotion and jealousy contrasted are not all: there is conjugal and maternal tenderness too, very different shades, as you know, Madam: there is sovereign dignity, and the philosophic command of pride in wishing to wave that dignity. But unless I were as great a master of the Stage as you are a mistress, Madam, I could not describe half that you will call out from the part; and I will trust to your good sense more than to my own rhetoric for the part's making an impression on you.

"I am, with great respect,
"Madam,
"Your most obedient
"humble Servant,
"HOR. WALPOLE."

To Mrs. POPE,
ON HER PERFORMANCE OF QUEEN CATHERINE IN "HENRY VIII."
BY A FRIEND.

WHEN sixth-wiv'd Henry, void of shame or fear,
From vows estrang'd, bids Catherine appear
In open Court—not e'en the Monarch's frown,
Nor Wolsey's arts, can weigh the Princess down;
Great and collected in that awful hour,
Her cause her counsel, and her truth her power,
She scares their coward hearts, protracts her cause,
And wrests from "hard rul'd Harry" forc'd applause *.
Yet when, disrob'd of all her power and state,
She bows submissive to her humbler fate,
Not the soft lute that breathes the melting strain,
Nor "the bless'd troop" that swim before her brain,
Can give such earnest of congenial grief,
Or yield the finer passions such relief;
Touch'd by the scene, Ambition drops her wings,
The world grows faint, and all the world's vain things—
Crowns, wealth, magnificence, before us fly,
For, taught by you, we learn the rule to die.

These are the arts which prop a moral Stage;
These are the gems which grace our Poet's page;
'Tis your's to set them with a skilful hand,
And scatter radiance round a classic land;
And may long health and well-earn'd praise conspire
For many a year to aid this genuine fire,
Till mellowing time shall consecrate your name,
And lift *another Pope* to endless fame.

[*In our next Number we shall give a Portrait of Mrs.* POPE, *from an original Picture painted by* Mr. POPE.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you FOUR more ORIGINAL LETTERS *, written by the venerable and intrepid Dr. HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, at a very advanced period of life; and which exhibit his character, as it always was in his lifetime seen, in a very amiable point of view. You will insert them at such time as may best suit with your convenience. I am, &c. A. L.

SIR,

I CAN give you no particular account of Mr. Vernon's will, having seen nobody who was at the opening of it; and I believe you understand more of it than I do, as Mrs. Robinson may very probably have received a copy, or at least minutes of it; only this I can tell you, that Mrs. Vernon is sole executrix, that Lord Coventry and Mr. Bromley are trustees, and that in general the Lady and her daughters

* "Go thy ways Kate—
"That man i' the world who shall report he has
"A better wife, let him in nought be trusted,
"For speaking false in that." HEN. VIII. Act. 2.

* See Page 18 of the present Volume.

are

are thought to be handsomely provided for. I am told the will was not skilfully drawn, and several late codicils have created perplexity; but Mr. William Vernon went to Hanbury and assured the Lady, that as far as his concurrence might be of service he was ready to join in any measure to make her easy and prevent disputes. This is what I believe you did not look for. The Chancellor has been confined some days; not much out of order, but his leg troubles him again, and I fancy disposes him to excuse his attendance at Court, which in good earnest I never thought worth his while. Kitt presents his humble duty to you, and says that his cyder runs very low, having had a greater demand for it of late than ordinary. We perfectly well know the way to your cellar, and visit it very often; but we do not know what cask to fix on, and beg you will give us your directions. It freezes hard and is bitter cold at this present writing, but I hope it will continue till good Mrs. Vernon and our Glass-Hampton neighbours, who are now upon the road, get safe to town. I am very glad to hear the waters at least give you no occasion to dislike them; I pray they may have their utmost good effect on yourself and the Ladies; and if I say I shall feel my own health more sensibly when you have yours, I dare say, you will think it spoken with sincerity by,

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend, and faithful servant,

JO. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 16th, 1735.

SIR,

YOUR last letter is the only one I have ever received since you went to Bath, without letting you know by the next immediate post of the pleasure it brought me; but the late season has so abounded with good wishes from all my acquaintance, that in my acknowledgments I have been forced to postpone such of my friends as allow me to treat them with the least ceremony. I know you would take it unkindly if I did not reckon you in that number, and I have used you accordingly.—I now am at leisure to tell you, that the news of your good health was more welcome to me than ordinary, for I had heard that you were a little indisposed; and the Lady Sundon says, you must wait to feel the benefit of the waters some time after you have left them. I cannot but be impatient to discover it sooner, and hope your next will tell me you already do so. Mrs. Hall is well and cheerful; she has a variety of company, for the house is top-full; and about dinner time I look for our friends from Ombersley, who purpose to set forward towards London on Thursday next. I shall be very loath to part with them, Sir Thomas Lyttelton being gone: and when they follow I shall have nobody left within my reach, nor am I likely to see any of the Worcester people, who are in a road of entertainment among themselves. Mr. Plowden's son is landed, and the wedding likely to be soon over in that house, for the writings are ready when they please to execute them. Mr. James Cox's lady is breeding, which perhaps you may know, but I heard not of it till Friday or Saturday last. You with your good wife and sister have my best wishes; and now I have nothing more to say, but that

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,

JO. WORCESTER.

Jan. the 9th, 1737.

SIR,

SINCE we were informed of the Queen's * dangerous illness all our prayers have centered in her safety; and when we reflect on the mighty importance her life is of to the Royal Family and to us all, we scarce have a thought at liberty for our friends or for ourselves. God grant the next post may raise our hopes, which at present are at the lowest ebb; for if Providence suffers what we dread to befall us, we have a very gloomy prospect, and cannot easily see to the end of our misfortunes. I am, however, thankful to you for your last letter, glad to hear of your health, and warm in my wishes for the establishment of it. Present my most humble thanks to the Countess of Oxford for honouring me with a place in her memory, and tell Captain Congreve I expect to hear him speak comfortably of himself.

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,

JO. WORCESTER.

Nov. the 31st, 1737.

SIR,

HOWEVER Bath may have dealt with you in some respects, I perceive it has been kind in bringing you into acquaintance with some very valuable persons; and I am glad you have the pleasure of

* Queen Caroline, consort of George the Second.

conversing

conversing with them; Lord Limington's character is superior to his quality and fortune; and in Mr. Digby you find (besides probity and good manners) a most sweet and easy temper, an hereditary and reigning quality in his house; in such company you can want no other: yet in good earnest I am sorry you have theirs, who contribute so much to the honor and interest of their country at home. Present my best service to Mr. Digby, and tell him I hoped to have heard the French air had given him all the relief he expected from it, and I would fain flatter myself that he seeks at present to have his health confirmed, not restored; but if he has any remaining indisposition, I am sure nobody prays more heartily he may be delivered from it than myself. Mr. Sandys and his Lady got safe home without any ill accident on the road. Mr. Townshend I am told thinks not of Elmly till after Christmas, but Captain Congreve gives us leave to expect him sooner, and he will be heartily welcome to,

Sir,

your affectionate friend
and faithful servant,
JO. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 5th, 1737.

We have lost an incomparable Queen, and I have heard some Lords named as not inclined punctually to observe the order concerning the mourning; one whom you and I love is of the number; but I hope the report is not true.

ON POPE's HOMER.

[*Continued from Page* 166.]

MY DEAR P.

YOU were but too well founded in your conjectures; which, however, I am inclined to think have arisen more from your own good taste and judgment, than from any opinion, which you may have formed of mine. The strain of approbation, with which I was so well pleased to open my observations on the admired passage presented to you in my last, you will yourself see, cannot be extended beyond the introductory line. Pope has surely betrayed great failure of judgment in the next; where he has rendered the word ομιχλην by the periphrase *night of vapors*: thus confounding the mist with the night, to which in the original it is pointedly opposed. The same unaccountable inattention runs through the rest of the version. Having before called the mist a night of vapors, he expresses the night itself by another periphrase, *midnight shade*: and drops without scruple another opposition, very strongly marked by Homer, between the different effects produced by this temporary darkness on the shepherds and on the thief.

Ποιμεσιν ετι φιλην, κλεπτη δε τε νυκτος αμεινω.

"Unfriendly to the one, but more favorable to the other than even night itself."

Then can you excuse? I am sure you cannot approve, the feeble paraphrase, into which the thought is drawn out in the third line:

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade;

which is merely a repetition of what had been more poetically expressed in the first couplet. Not so much a repetition, perhaps you will say, as a narration of the progress, which the mist makes. It is first shed on the tops of the mountains, and thence descends on the fields below. How far this progress be according to the course of nature I will not detain you now to examine. One thing is certain, we have nothing of it in Homer; and, to confess the truth, is it inserted here so much for the sake of the ideas, which it conveys; as of the rhyme, which it furnishes for the next verse?

To thieves more grateful than the midnight *shade*.

Was it the difficulty of transmitting correspondent ideas through the medium of the English language, under the restraint of rhyme and metre? or the ambition of improving upon his author? and exchanging, as the ingenious Essayist expresses it, an *offending circumstance for a beauty*? which betrayed Pope into these evident improprieties, as also into a general dereliction of his author's sense and manner. The circumstance of a man's not seeing during this temporary darkness beyond a stone's throw appears to the ingenious Essayist a mean idea, compared with that which, *he says*, Pope has substituted in its stead, "the difficulty which the shepherds experience of surveying their flocks." On such a point how are we to determine? By what cirterion are we to decide? Taste is so vague and capricious, that I am always disposed to mistrust my own; especially when it runs counter to the opinion of a writer, who has shewn so much accuracy of

of diſcrimination and critical perſpicacity in his valuable Eſſay. Let it, however, be allowed me to examine the paſſage without prejudice or partiality by the eſtabliſhed rules of criticiſm. The Poet, as is uſual with him, illuſtrates his ſubject by the moſt common and familiar circumſtances. Amongſt theſe that of throwing a ſtone ſeems, no doubt, ſufficiently trivial and unimportant. The buſineſs of a ſhepherd ſurveying his flock does not appear very far exalted above the common tracks of life. Does the meanneſs of the idea conſiſt in the act? or in the inſtrument employed? Would the thought be raiſed to a proper degree of elevation? if, inſtead of a ſtone, the diſc or javelin were ſubſtituted: theſe were warlike inſtruments, which heroes uſed in their martial games and exerciſes: or rather, does not much of the offence, which ſtrikes ſo forcibly on this elegant writer's feelings, ariſe more from the expreſſion than the thought? He ſeems in his proſe verſion purpoſely to have lowered the diction, that Pope on compariſon may appear to greater advantage. Allow me to render the lines with equal fidelity to the text, and more juſtice to the Author.

"As Notus ſheds a miſt on the tops of the mountains, unfriendly to the ſhepherds, but more favorable to the thief than even night itſelf; during which temporary gloom a man cannot ſee farther than he can throw a ſtone."

In order to eſtimate their reſpective merits more accurately, let Pope's tranſlation be taken out of rhyme and metre, and compared with that given above.

"Thus when Notus ſheds a night of vapors on the heads of the mountains, the miſts gliding ſwiftly invade the duſky fields, which (miſts) are more grateful to thieves than the midnight ſhade; during which time the ſwains ſcarcely ſurvey their feeding flocks, which are loſt and confuſed as the day grows thicker."

I will not teaze you with captious exceptions to particular expreſſions. Take the whole together and tell me, Does there really appear to you ſo much advantage on the part of Pope, as the ingenious Eſſayiſt ſeems to diſcover? The compariſon, perhaps it may be ſaid, is not fairly inſtituted. By confronting the two pieces in this form Pope is deprived of his characteriſtic excellence, the charms of his ſeducing verſification. If this ſhould be inſiſted on in Pope's behalf, I will adventure one couplet, merely to ſet forth the *offending circumſtance* in as favorable a light as I can:

Τοσσον τις τ᾽ επιλευσσει, όσον επι λααν ιησι.
No further now can pierce the ſtraining eyes
Than from the hand a ſtone projected flies.

I have hitherto conſidered this admired paſſage, and the improvements which Pope is ſaid to have made on the original, under the ſame form, as the ingenious Eſſayiſt appears to have viewed it. But I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject without remarking, that in the warmth of his admiration he has been betrayed into an extraordinary error. Pope has not exchanged *the offending circumſtance for a beauty*; he has dropped it altogether, without ſubſtituting any thing whatſoever in its ſtead. The plain ſentiment, ſimply expreſſed in the Greek text by three words ϖοιμενιν ετι φιλην, is indeed not eaſily diſcovered amidſt the heap of extraneous matter, with which it is encompaſſed in the Engliſh verſion. Yet certainly it is this plain ſentiment, which Pope meant to convey by his wordy interpretation, extended through a whole couplet; though, as appears by the miſtake of the ingenious Eſſayiſt, under this diſguiſe it is not known again for the ſame. Now if mere omiſſion be conſidered as ſo great an improvement, Pope in this inſtance only ſhares the honor with another of leſs note, who has given us the firſt three books of the Iliad in verſe. He too, with equal delicacy of feeling, has had the addreſs to drop the *offending circumſtance*:

And as a mountain-miſt glides o'er the plains,
Friend to the thieves, but fatal to the ſwains;
When hazy ſkies the diſtant view confound;
So the thick cloud roſe dark'ning from the ground.
TRAVERS.

On the whole, whatever beauty the ingenious Eſſayiſt may ſee in theſe lines of Pope, has not too much been ſacrificed to obtain it? Can you think a tranſlator juſtified in giving ſo different a caſt to the original compoſition? in altering ſo materially the characteriſtic features of the piece? and preſenting an image ſo foreign, and bearing ſo little reſemblance of the model, which he profeſſes to copy? The ingenious Eſſayiſt lays it down as the firſt law of tranſlation, that "it ſhould give a *complete* tranſcript of the original." On this fundamental law I will venture to reſt whatever you have heard from me on theſe ſubjects. Adieu, O. P. C.

ERRATUM. In page 165, col. 2, line 10 from the bottom, for *cloud* of vapors r. *night*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH you have already, in a former Magazine, given ſome Account of "VAILLANT's New Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa," yet as no ſpecimens of the Book are adduced, it is preſumed that the following particulars may not be unintereſting to your Readers. They may ſerve as a Comment on, and in a meaſure a confirmation of, your original Criticiſm. Your third obſervation on Mr. VAILLANT's *ſucceſs* in correcting many *vulgar errors in Natural Hiſtory*, will be exemplified in two or three inſtances.

I do not find that you take notice of a very general prejudice that has prevailed againſt this Author's *veracity*. Travellers in this particular, more perhaps than in any other, experience a ſevere, and ſometimes an unreaſonable judgment.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. R.

TO determine the exact boundaries between truth and falſhood, in what is derived from human teſtimony, is beyond the attainment of human wiſdom. Whether he believe too little, or too much, the hearer and the reader is equally liable to miſtake. Nothing, ſays ſome one, is more *credulous* than *incredulity*; and the knowledge of him who only believes what he has been able to obſerve himſelf, will be neither certain nor comprehenſive. There was a time when the *Anthropophagi* of Travellers were claſſed among the *Giants* and *Fairies* of Romance; and even in the preſent day extraordinary cuſtoms or occurrences are often rejected as *wonders*, though, in other reſpects, not deſtitute of marks of authenticity. Perhaps it is the beſt objection to the lion-eaters in Shaw, and in Bruce to the feeders on living fleſh, that the like had been never ſeen or related before.

What part, or whether any, of Mr. Le Vaillant's narration be unworthy of the Reader's credit, he muſt determine for himſelf. Different perſons, as Mr. Locke obſerves, will uſe different meaſures of probability. Let him not, however, forget to diſcriminate between the *extraordinary* and the *incredible*; for that which is extraordinary in one ſituation may excite in another neither ſurpriſe nor curioſity. Let me be permitted, however, to obſerve to more ſcrupulous and wary readers, that the preſent work is not near ſo fertile in marvellous tranſactions as the former Travels of our Author on the African coaſt. I agree with you in thinking, that it is equally moral, animated, and inſtructive.

The Introduction, which, with the Dedication and Preface, conſiſts of 50 pages, refers chiefly to local and temporary concerns at the Cape of Good Hope; the only ſubject treated that is generally intereſting relates to experiments made by our Author on the power different animals poſſeſs of enduring abſtinence from food for a great length of time. He found that a large garden ſpider, incloſed under a glaſs bell, faſtened round the bottom with cement, continued ten months together without nouriſhment, and during the whole period vigorous and alert. The only alteration it appeared to ſuſtain was a diminution in its belly, from the ſize of a nut to that of the head of a pin. Another ſpider of the ſame kind being placed along with it, the original inhabitant, after a long conflict, deſtroyed and devoured the ſtranger, and ſoon after became as plump as at the firſt moment of its confinement.

It appeared, by a compariſon of the effect on the ſtomach of animal and vegetable food, that the former was much better adapted for the prolongation of life. Two ſparrows, of the ſame age, and in equally good condition, were reduced by the want of nouriſhment to ſuch a ſtate of weakneſs, that neither of them was able to take what was offered them. Some bruiſed ſeeds were then forced down the throat of one of them, and of the other a little minced fleſh. In a few minutes the latter was quite well, and the former, two hours after, died.

Of the amuſements, and mode of education, of the African children, the following particulars are mentioned in the firſt volume, which, as they alſo deſcribe a new method of killing ſmall animals, I think intereſting.

"With the Africans, the only amuſement the children know ſerves at the ſame time as the commencement of their education.

"It is cuſtomary, when the cart or waggon belonging to a planter is not employed, to leave it in the open air by the ſide

ſide of the houſe. As ſoon as the children can climb to the board that ſerves for a ſeat, they place themſelves upon it, and, with a whip in their hands, exerciſe themſelves in commanding the oxen, which are ſuppoſed to be preſent, calling them by their names, ſtriking the place of any one that is thought not to obey with ſufficient readineſs; in a word, in directing the courſe of the waggon, in making it turn, go on, or recede, preciſely as they wiſh. After having ſucceſſively handled, in this manner, whips ſuited to their age, they arrive at laſt to the management of a bamboo, nicely tapered, fifteen or ſixteen feet in length, with a thong at the end of it ſtill longer; and with this inſtrument they can ſtrike, at the diſtance of more than twenty-five feet, a pebble that is pointed out to them, or a piece of money thrown upon the ground. I have already mentioned a pleaſant amuſement of this kind, which one of the Slabers procured me, who ſingled out, with aſtoniſhing addreſs, among a multitude of birds, ſuch individuals as I was deſirous of having. Swanpool alſo, the companion of my journey, would ſeldom miſs a partridge flying; and, notwithſtanding his age, applied his whip with ſo much force, that in one of our excurſions I ſaw him ſtrike, perfectly dead, a duck, of a much larger ſpecies than the common one of Europe."

Though the Author of this Article is willing to allow a ſuperiority of adroitneſs to the ſavages of Africa, when compared with the inhabitants of civilized countries, yet he could have wiſhed that as our Author has enlarged his duck beyond the meaſure of European magnitude, he had alſo deſcribed, with more preciſe minuteneſs, the mode by which the artiſt, *with the laſh merely of a whip*, could ſo inſtantaneouſly deſtroy it.

At page 74 there are three curious and well-authenticated inſtances of the power of faſcination exerted by ſerpents towards the objects of their food, and even man himſelf. Theſe I am the more willing to believe, as I myſelf have been witneſs to ſimilar energies put forth by a cat towards birds. For a more particular narration of theſe ſingular phenomena in Natural Hiſtory, the Reader is referred to the work at large, as the extracts have been already anticipated in a former Magazine.

Our Author deſcribes, in lively colours, the eſcorte with which he adventured on his firſt expedition of the new Travels to explore the African coaſt. The Reader will, probably, not be unintereſted in the detail of his retinue.

"On the 14th I made a general muſter of my equipage and my people. Including the wife of Klaas, and my Inſpector-general Swanpool, I had all together nineteen perſons, thirteen dogs in high condition, one male and ten female goats, three horſes, of which two, handſomely capariſoned, were thoſe given me by Boers; three milch cows, thirty-ſix draft oxen for my three waggons, fourteen for relays, and two to carry the baggage of my Hottentots. Theſe fifty head of horned cattle were ſufficient for the preſent ſervice; but I meant to increaſe them as it ſhould become neceſſary, and as I advanced farther from the colony, when in the way of barter I ſhould be able to purchaſe them at a cheaper rate. The cock that in my firſt journey (ſee the former Travels of the Author) had afforded me intervals of pleaſure, ſuggeſted the idea of having one again, and that it might be happier than my other had been, I gave it a mate. Laſtly, for my amuſement, and I may alſo ſay for ſociety, I took my ape Kees; Kees, who, chained up during my abode at the Cape, had apparently loſt his gaiety, but who, from the moment he regained his liberty, gave himſelf up to ſports and antics that were extremely diverting.

"Such was the company I aſſociated with in my enterpriſe, and which I had conceived to be neceſſary, either to inſure its ſucceſs, or for the purpoſe of affording me ſome pleaſant relaxations."

Towards the cloſe of the Firſt Volume there is a wonderful eſcape of our Author from the danger of drowning, in croſſing, on a raft drawn by Hottentots, the Queer-boom, an extremely broad and rapid river. The danger was much increaſed by M. Le Vaillant's inability to ſwim, and his being incumbered beſides by his powder flaſks and two fuſees. For a moment his ſituation appeared hopeleſs, as the ſtream was conveying them with an irreſiſtible current towards the ſea. The vigorous and perſevering exertions of his Hottentots at laſt landed him in ſafety.

In the beginning of his tour into the country of the greater Nimiquas, our Author obſerved a curious circumſtance in Natural Hiſtory. I will recite it in his own words:

"Every time I diſcharged my piece at theſe (the ſpring-back) antelopes, their rumps immediately, and at the ſame moment, all became white; and thoſe

those thousands of red backs flying before me, formed, as it were, one sheet of snow, which seemed displayed only to disappear again in an instant."

"I have already spoken of that singular property of the spring-back antelope, which has the faculty of changing at will the colour of its rump, which is red, and of making it suddenly become white, as if by a kind of enchantment. A phenomenon of this nature presents at first to the mind something marvellous; it is, however, strictly true, and may be easily comprehended after the following explanation.

"The long thick hair which covers the rump of the spring-back antelope is, in general, of a tawney hue: but though it appears to be entirely of that colour, it is only the surface that is really so, for underneath it is of a pure white, and in its natural situation this part is entirely concealed: now all the hair on the rump grows from a strong tissue of muscular fibres, by means of which the animal can, at pleasure, extend or contract the skin; so that, when extended, the upper hair is laid flat to the right and left, and that below only, which is perfectly white, remains exposed to view, and even covers the rest. I cannot better describe this operation, than by comparing it to the action of opening and shutting a book placed on its back."

Mr. Le V. remarks on the prodigious multiplication of these antelopes, notwithstanding the country they inhabit is infested with carnivorous animals, that the herd he had roused, in a very rapid course, employed three hours to pass the defile.

The account of a Rhinoceros Hunt, though it be somewhat long, is too singular and interesting to be withheld from the Reader. I will endeavour, therefore, to abridge it, without omitting any important circumstance.

"One day Klaas came in great haste to my tent to inform me, that he had observed, at some distance from my camp, two rhinocerosses, standing quietly close to each other in the middle of the plain. To attack two such formidable enemies it was necessary to use great precaution, and that we should approach them in such a manner as they might neither see nor smell us. I gave myself up, therefore, to the entire direction of my savages, and we set out armed alike with a good fusee. I caused two of my strongest dogs to be led in a leash, in order that they might be let loose on the rhinocerosses in case it should be necessary. We were obliged to take a long circuit to gain the lee side of them, lest they should smell us; and we reached the river under cover of the large trees which grew on its banks.

"As one of these animals was much larger than the other, I supposed them to be a male and female. Motionless, by the side of each other, they stood with their noses to the wind, and, consequently, presented to us their rumps. I was giving some orders to my company, when Jenker, one of my Hottentots, requested that I would permit him to attack the two animals alone, as a *bekruypar*.

"I have before observed, that in Africa it is impossible to get within reach of certain wild animals but by creeping on the belly. Those who have acquired this art are called *bekruypars*. As Jenker's proposal could not impede our general plan, I granted his request. He then stripped himself naked, and, taking his fusee, proceeded towards the animals, creeping on his belly like a serpent.

"In the mean time, I pointed out to my hunters the different posts they had to occupy. As for me, I remained on the spot where I was, with two Hottentots, one of whom held my horse, and the other my dogs; but, to avoid being seen, we posted ourselves behind a bush. Jenker slowly advanced, with his eyes fixed on the two monsters. If he saw them turn their heads he stopped, and remained motionless. One would have taken him for a large stone; and in this respect I myself was deceived. He continued creeping, with various interruptions, for more than an hour. At length I saw him proceed towards a large bush of euphorbia, which was only two hundred paces from the animals. Being then certain he was concealed, he rose up, and made preparations for firing. I waited with impatience for the report of his gun; and was told by the Hottentot who stood near me, that Jenker could not fire till one of the rhinocerosses should turn round, that he might, if possible, take aim at its head.

"Presently, the largest of the two having looked behind, was immediately fired at: being wounded, he sent forth a horrid cry, and, followed by the female, ran furiously towards the place from which the noise had proceeded. Jenker threw himself down with his belly on the ground, and they passed close by his side without perceiving him, and came

 straight

ſtraight towards me. I prepared myſelf to receive them; but my dogs became ſo reſtleſs on their approach, that, being unable to check them, I ordered them to be let looſe, and encouraged them to the attack.

"When the animals ſaw this, they inſtantly turned aſide and proceeded towards another of the hunters placed in ambuſh, from whom they received a ſecond fire, and then to another, from whom they received a third. My dogs, on the other hand, harraſſed them prodigiouſly, which ſtill encreaſed their rage. They kicked at their purſuers in the moſt terrible manner, ploughed up the plain with their horns, and digging furrows in it ſeven or eight inches in depth, threw around them a ſhower of pebbles and ſtones.

"During this time we all kept approaching to ſurround them more cloſely. This rendered them completely furious. The male, however, ſuddenly ſtopped, and turning round to attack the dogs, endeavoured to rip up their bellies with his horn; and while he was engaged in purſuing them, the female quitted him and made her eſcape.

"Her flight was a fortunate circumſtance, for we ſhould have been much embarraſſed with two ſuch formidable adverſaries. Without the aſſiſtance of the dogs we ſhould not have been able to combat, but with great hazard, the one that remained. The bloody traces which he left wherever he went announced that he had received more than one wound; but he defended himſelf with the greater obſtinacy.

"After a fruitleſs attack, which continued for ſome time, he began to retreat, and ſeemed deſirous of gaining ſome buſhes, with a view of finding ſhelter, or to prevent his being harraſſed but in front. In order to diſappoint him, I ruſhed towards the place, and made a ſign to the two hunters neareſt me to advance thither alſo. He was only thirty paces from us when we took poſſeſſion of the poſt; accordingly we all at the ſame inſtant diſcharged our three ſhots; he inſtantly fell, and was never after able to riſe.

"Though mortally wounded, the animal ſtill continued to defend himſelf when lying on the ground, as he had done when on his legs. With his feet he threw around him heaps of ſtones, and neither we nor our dogs durſt venture to approach him. I wiſhed to put an end to his torment by firing one more ball, but my people intreated me to deſiſt.

"I have already ſaid, that all the ſavage tribes, and even the people at the Cape, ſet a high value on the dried blood of the rhinoceros, to which they aſcribe great virtues in the cure of certain diſorders. This animal had loſt a great deal by his wounds. It was with much regret that they ſaw the earth moiſtened with it around him; and they were apprehenſive that a new wound would increaſe that loſs.

"Scarcely had the animal breathed his laſt, when the Hottentots all approached with eagerneſs in order to collect the blood. I had approached the body alſo, but with a different deſign, to meaſure and examine it. The ſavages of the horde aſſured me it was one of the largeſt of its ſpecies. I, however, did not believe them, as its principal horn was only nineteen inches three lines in length—I had ſeen horns much longer. The height of the animal was ſeven feet five inches, and its length, from the ſnout to the root of the tail, eleven feet ſix inches."

Mr. Le V. mentions an extraordinary faculty poſſeſſed by the Hottentots, of diſcovering water concealed in the bowels of the earth. One tribe, the *Kourouanas*, do this by the ſight. They throw themſelves flat on the ground, take a diſtant view, and if the ſpace their eye traverſes hides any ſubterranean ſpring, they riſe and point to the ſpot. They diſcover it by an ethereal and ſubtile exhalation, which evaporates from every current of water, when not ſunk to too great a depth. With regard to pools, their evaporation is more ſenſible, and is diſcoverable even when behind an eminence; and the vapours of the ſtreams and rivers are ſo diſtinctly marked, that all their ſinuoſities may be traced. *Our Traveller* acquired this faculty from his companions to a certain extent, ſo as to be able to diſtinguiſh water at the diſtance of three hundred paces.

Mr. Le V. in one of his excurſions diſcovered about a dozen zebras, and was fortunate enough, by the help of his dogs, to ſecure one, which was a female. He ventured upon her back, having ſecured himſelf from her teeth by a muzzle, and after a ſlight reſiſtance, leſs than that of a colt the firſt time of being mounted, ſhe proceeded quietly with her rider for more than a league, to the houſe whither the party was going. This trial ſo far ſatisfied Mr. Le V. that he thought of keeping her for riding, had not her wounds

wounds been too large, from the bite of the dogs, to promiſe a ſpeedy cure. Our Author reaſons from this fact on the poſſibility of training the zebra, and endeavours to refute the argument that might be taken from the weakneſs occaſioned by her wounds, which might render her more manageable and docile. He ſtates the difference, in this reſpect, between *domeſtic* animals and thoſe in a *ſtate of nature*; the former of which bear blows, and even wounds, with conſiderable patience, while the latter are only rendered by acute pain more ungovernable and furious. I think there is much truth in this diſtinction.

After a long abſence from water, our Author deſcribes, in animated and glowing colours, his arrival at the Great River.

"It was not long before I heard the noiſe of flowing water toward the North Weſt. This ſound, which announced our ſafety, made my heart leap for joy, and my people involuntarily uttered a ſhout of gladneſs. A ſecond time our pains were on the point of being ended, and I ſhould at length ſee a river! For ſince we quitted that of the Elephants, I had found nothing but the beds of periodical ſtreams, either completely dry, or containing a few puddles of ſtagnant muddy water. The more ſpeedily to enjoy ſuch an agreeable ſight, I mounted on horſeback with Klaas, and rode towards the place to which the noiſe directed me. All thoſe of my people who were not employed about the waggons began to run with me, and my ape, my dogs, and indeed every one of my animals that was at liberty, ſet off at the ſame time. We puſhed on, helter ſkelter, contending who ſhould firſt reach the ſpot. However, I ſuffered my animals to precede me a few paces, certain that their ſmell and their inſtinct would lead me by the ſhorteſt road. The barkings, the cries, the tranſports of this galloping crew, reſembled a troop of bacchanals rather than a company of famiſhed travellers. I ſhared the joy of every individual. A thouſand confuſed ſentiments agitated me at once, and my eyes were filled with involuntary tears. Few men upon earth have ſuffered pains equal to mine, but then few have experienced ſuch exquiſite pleaſure.

"My firſt ſtep when I arrived at the water was to leap into it, that I might cool and refreſh my limbs while I was quenching my thirſt. Thus I ſatisfied two urgent wants at once, and my people, and all my animals, did the ſame."

The hiſtory of travellers over deſert regions muſt be a hiſtory of the chace. The game of which Mr. Le Vaillant ſpeaks with the greateſt delight, is the camelopard, or giraffe, and the day on which he obtained one of them he accounted the happieſt of his life.

"I commenced my chace," ſays our Author, "at ſun-riſe, and after walking ſome hours perceived ſeven giraffes, which my dogs inſtantly attacked. Six took flight together, the ſeventh, intercepted by my dogs, fled a different way. I followed him full ſpeed; but, in ſpite of the exertions of my horſe, the giraffe ſo far outſtripped me, that on turning a little hill he was out of ſight, and I gave up the purſuit. The dogs, however, ſoon came up with him, and he ſtopped to defend himſelf. I heard them bark with all their ſtrength, and concluding they had the animal at bay, ſpurred my horſe towards them.

"I had ſcarce turned the hillock, when I perceived him ſurrounded by the dogs, and endeavouring, by forcible kicks, to drive them off. I had only the trouble to alight, and brought him to the ground with a ſingle ſhot. While I was looking for my people, one of them appeared, and made ſigns to me, which at firſt I did not underſtand. Looking towards the ſpot to which he pointed, I perceived, with ſurprize, a giraffe ſtanding under a large ebony tree, and aſſailed by my dogs. It was the one I had juſt before ſhot, which had, in reality, recovered itſelf; but the moment I was preparing to fire at it a ſecond time, it dropped down dead."

Mr. Le V. goes on to relate the tranſports with which his mind was overwhelmed in this acquiſition to the ſtores of Natural Hiſtory. He enters minutely into the precautions which he took to preſerve the ſkin entire and undamaged, and he has brought it to Europe. He would alſo have ſtuffed it, ſo as to exhibit a faithful repreſentation of it in its natural ſtate, were not the apartments of an individual too low for the placing of ſuch an enormous animal.

Our Author diſcovers upon all occaſions a ſtrong partiality for his African friends, which, in general, conſidering their hoſpitality and fidelity to him, is not only excuſable, but laudable; but in ſome inſtances this partiality ſhews itſelf ſo plainly in oppoſition to truth, that I wonder how it could have eſcaped the obſervation even of Mr. Le V. himſelf.

Thus

Thus he tells of his coming to a horde of savages, all of whom were infected with a dangerous pestilence, and their bodies being covered with ulcers they lay extended in their huts. Such of the horde, adds he, as had supposed themselves in good health, had retired towards the South, to avoid its influence. It is precisely in this place, which seems the worst chosen in the book, that Mr. Le V. chuses to vindicate savage nations from the accusation of abandoning, in their emigrations, *old and infirm persons*, who are not in a condition to follow them.

A very honourable instance of our Author's friendly attention to the distresses of the savages occurs in his hazardous and successful attempt to dislodge from an impenetrable thicket, a family of lions, which had greatly annoyed one of their encampments. I will mention the more material circumstances of this occurrence, which also shews the usual method in Africa of assailing those formidable beasts.

"Full of hope and confidence in my fire-arms, the chief requested me to employ my weapons to deliver them from such a scourge. The circumstance of the lions having young ones rendered the attack a business of no small danger. These animals, at all times formidable, have, at such periods, a fierceness that nothing can resist. Nevertheless I promised to attack them the next day. At break of dawn the men of the horde were ready armed with arrows and assagays, and waited my orders to proceed to the attack. I heard the lions still growling in their strong hold, but the increasing light soon silenced them.

"The thicket was about two hundred paces long and sixty wide. It occupied a spot sunk lower than the adjacent ground. As it was unsafe to attack these beasts in their intrenchments, all that remained was to tempt them out of their fort. I therefore placed my marksmen and the other savages upon the eminences all round the wood, so that the lions should be unable to reach the plain without being perceived.

"None of the savages daring to enter the wood, we resolved to force all the oxen of the horde into it. Accordingly, when we were at our posts, with our guns ready to fire, we drove the oxen before us, compelling them by voices and blows to enter the thicket. The oxen, scenting their enemies, soon rushed back with affright; but our cries, the barking of the dogs, and the report of our pistols, compelled them to re-enter the thicket, which they did in a sort of fury, jostling one another, and bellowing in a fearful manner.

"The lions, on their side, were roused at the sight of danger, and their rage vented itself in dreadful roars. This hideous concert continued great part of the morning, and we began to despair of success, when suddenly I heard, on the side opposite to me, piercing cries, instantly followed by the report of a gun. Shouts of joy immediately succeeded: I ran to the place, and found the lioness expiring. Klaas, who was stationed at that post, had shot her through the belly. Her dugs were swelled and pendant, which indicated she had young ones. It came into my head to employ her carcase for the purpose of enticing them out of the thicket. With this view I ordered it to be drawn to a certain distance. We retired about thirty paces from the carcase, ready to fire if the animals advanced. But my stratagem was unsuccessful. The whelps, indeed, uneasy at not seeing their mother, ran about the thicket growling on all sides. The male, too, redoubled his roarings and his rage: We saw him for a moment appear at the edge of the thicket, his eyes sparkling, his mane erect, and lashing his sides with his tail. He was out of shot of my carbine, and one of my marksmen, posted near, fired, and missed him; at this he retired, and appeared no more. The sun was now declining, and the sport was becoming dangerous; I deemed it, therefore, prudent to defer our final victory till the next day.

"The savages conveyed the lioness to the kraal, for the purpose of feasting on her. She was four feet eight inches high to the top of the shoulder, and eleven feet four inches long from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail. I had certainly not the same desire for its flesh as the rest of the guests, yet I was induced to taste it, but found it inferior to that of the tiger.

"During the night I heard nothing either of the lion or the whelps, which I ascribed to the noisy mirth of my savages. There was another reason for their silence: The male, affrighted by the dangers he had run, availed himself of the darkness of the night to retire with his family, and in the morning, when we returned to the chace, we perceived the thicket deserted. We cautiously advanced into it, and found the marks only of the spoil that had been made

made by this hungry family; on all sides were seen bones lying in heaps. I employed myself in tracing the footsteps of the lion and the whelps. The latter appeared to have been two in number, and at least equal to my great dog Yager, who was as high as my middle. To judge of the lion from the print of his foot, which was one-third larger than that of the lioness, he must have been of the largest size."

This adventure furnishes an additional evidence in favour of the custom among savages, so often disputed, of *feeding on lions flesh*.

Mr. Le V. proposes to publish a Natural History of that part of Africa, which, as it will contain many *non-descript animals and plants*, must be curious. I hope he will endeavour to render his stile more close and scientific than that of the present work, which is often unnecessarily diffusive. In most of the extracts I have made, though I have abridged the narrative more than one-half, I am not conscious that I have omitted any material transaction.—The Volumes in the Translation have neither Index nor Table of Contents. This you have properly censured and remedied.

THE

LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR APRIL 1797.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

Indian Antiquities; or, Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure System of Primeval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, the widely-extended Commerce, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan; compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, Commerce, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece. The whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of, the History of Hindostan, upon a comprehensive Scale. Vol. VI. Part I. Containing Dissertations on the Origin of the Druids, and the ancient Commerce of Hindostan. Printed for the Author, No. 31, Upper Norton-street, and sold by W. Richardson, Royal Exchange. 1796.

THIS Volume is part of a series of elaborate oriental disquisitions. It may, however, be very fairly considered as an independent work, containing two historical enquiries, one into the *origin* of the *Druids*, the other into the *ancient commerce* of *Hindostan*.

In the *first*, Mr. Maurice thinks he has traced out and established a *striking affinity* between the religious rites and ceremonies anciently practised in the *British Islands*, and those of the *Brahmins of the East*. It is divided into three Sections, of which the third is considerably the longest, as it runs out into an extensive parallel between the sacred rites and civil customs prevalent in *India*, *Britain*, and the *Northern Empires of Europe*. The first Section is principally occupied in delineating the *probable geographical* connection between the inhabitants of these several countries, and the *extraordinary likeness conceived* by our Author to exist between their primeval languages. Some of these resemblances, if they be deemed *fanciful*, will be certainly allowed to be *ingenious*.

In the *second Section* Mr. M. considers the British ludicrous custom of making *April fools*, as it is called, on the first day of that month, and traces it up to Asia, where, he says, it is practised among

among the *Hindoos*, by immemorial uſage. It takes place at a celebrated feſtival holden about the ſame period in India, termed the *Huli Feſtival*. An account of it is collected from a paper of Colonel Pearce's, publiſhed in the ſecond volume of Aſiatic Reſearches. We ſhall inſert it as quoted by Mr. Maurice.

" During the Huli, when mirth and feſtivity reign among Hindoos of every claſs, one ſubject of diverſion is to ſend people on *errands* and *expeditions that are to end in diſappointment*, and raiſe a laugh at the expence of the perſon ſent. The Huli is always in March, and the *laſt day* is the general holiday. I have never yet heard any account of the origin of *this Engliſh cuſtom*, but it is unqueſtionably very ancient, and is ſtill kept up even in great towns, though leſs in them than in the country: with us, it is chiefly confined to the lower claſs of people, but in *India*, high and low join in it, and the late *Suraja Dowla*, I am told, was very fond of making *Huli fools*, though he was a Muſſulman of the higheſt rank. They carry the joke here ſo far, as to ſend letters, making appointments in the name of perſons who, it is known, muſt be abſent from their houſe at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given."

Mr. M. is of opinion, that an enquiry into the ancient cuſtoms of Perſia, or into the general *aſtronomical mythology* of the Eaſt, would have taught Colonel Pearce, that the boundleſs hilarity and jocund ſports prevalent on *the firſt day of April* in *England*, and during the *Huli feſtival* of *India*, have their origin in the practice of celebrating with jocund rites the period of the *vernal equinox*; which alſo was the day when the *new year of Perſia* anciently begun.

In a ſubſequent page Mr. M. aſſerts, that the *firſt of May* is equally regarded as a feſtival in India as in Britain. He alſo remarks, that the æra of the Creation began, in all probability, at the *vernal equinox*, when nature was gay and ſmiling, and not at the *dreary autumnal equinox*, when the beauty of the earth was declining, and its verdure decaying. Perhaps our Author may deride the opinion of Burnet, and ſome other Philoſophers, that the Earth has, in conſequence of the Deluge, changed its poſition in the *Ecliptic*, and has thus been deprived of its original donation from Heaven of a *perpetual ſpring*. But he certainly has forgotten that the *ſpring* which *we* enjoy is enjoyed only in the *Northern hemiſphere* of the globe, and in its *temperate zone*.

We find in the *third Section* a very extraordinary opinion, that the *magnet* was in the poſſeſſion of the *ancient Romans*, under the name of *Lapis Heraclius*; in alluſion to its *reputed inventor Hercules*. He affirms alſo, from Dr. Hyde, that the *Chaldeans* and *Arabians* have immemorially made uſe of it to guide them over the vaſt deſerts that overſpread their reſpective countries.

It ſeems too that the Chineſe Records declare, that the Emperor *Coing-Vang*, above *a thouſand years before Chriſt*, preſented the King of *Cochin-China*, or his Ambaſſadors, with a ſpecies of *magnetic index*, in other words, with the *mariner's compaſs*. This may be true, but, conſidering the extreme *ignorance* and *timidity* of the *Chineſe* even to this hour in *nautical concerns*, can hardly be conſidered as probable. But when Mr. M. infers from an *expreſſion* in the ancient Inſtitutes of *Menu* (allowing them a date equal, or even anterior to the 1500th year before the Chriſtian æra), that the Brahmins were then acquainted with this wonderful diſcovery in navigation, he will ſurely be thought to make *a very precipitate concluſion*. It is deduced from a paſſage on the legal intereſt of money, and the limited rate of it in different caſes, *with an exception with regard to adventures at ſea*. The danger of ſuch adventures is not *augmented* but *diminiſhed* by the invention of the *magnetic power*; and there can be no queſtion but that man as often, if not more frequently, found a *watery grave* for himſelf and for his merchandize in the boſom of the deep before the *needle* was his companion and conductor.

Our Readers, more eſpecially thoſe of *Venodotian extraction*, will feel a glow of patriotic exultation from the following animated detail of the *learning* of the ancient Druids. It has the *ſpirit* of poetry, without its *fairy fiction*.

" What ſciences, in particular, flouriſhed among the Druids beſides *aſtronomy*, which they ſeem to have carried to wonderful perfection for thoſe periods; *moral philoſophy*, whoſe ſublime and awful precepts they inceſſantly inculcated on their diſciples; *muſic*, whoſe ſolemn melody, breathed from innumerable harps during the public worſhip, rouſed to tranſports of enthuſiaſm the votaries of that animated ſuperſtition; *mechanics*, which enabled them to elevate to ſuch ſurpriſing heights the immenſe maſſes of ſtone

ſtone diſcourſed of above (*Stone-henge*, &c.); and *botany*, to which a race conſtantly reſiding in woods, and accuſtomed to uſe plants and herbs of a ſuppoſed myſterious efficacy in the rites of divination, could be no ſtrangers: What ſciences, I ſay, beſides theſe they might have cultivated, the impenetrable darkneſs in which they delighted to bury themſelves and their purſuits, muſt ever prevent our knowing. An acquaintance with *geography* is indeed allowed them by Cæſar; but to a race ſo entirely ſecluded from the reſt of the habitable globe, little more of that ſcience could be known than what they might learn from the Phœnician and Grecian navigators, who ſucceſſively viſited the coaſt of Britain. Ignorant of its external ſurface, however, the deep and productive mines with which the iſland abounded afforded that inquiſitive race a noble opportunity of *contemplating* its *internal wonders*, and advancing far in the knowledge of *minerals*, *metals*, *gems*, and other productions of the ſubterraneous world. Of *geometrical knowledge* alſo, no inconſiderable portion may fairly be aſſigned them, as being ſo intimately connected with *aſtronomy* and the *mechanical arts*, in which they had evidently made ſo great a proficiency. Dr. Borlaſe, indeed, from his own perſonal inveſtigation, greatly confirms this latter poſition; for on one of the rocks on the famous *Karnbre-Hill* in Cornwall, he diſcovered a very regular *elliptical* baſon, ten inches by fourteen, which, he obſerves, could hardly be ſo exactly delineated without ſtationing the *two focuſſes* of the *ellipſis mathematically*; a ſtrong evidence that not only the ſaid baſon was made by the Druids, but that they underſtood the principles of *geometry*."

The ſubject of the *ſecond Diſſertation*, ſtated at *length*, is an enquiry into the commerce carried on in very remote ages by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, with the Britiſh Iſlands, for their *ancient ſtaple of tin*; and their extenſive *barter* of that commodity for thoſe of the Indian Continent; the whole confirmed by extracts from the *Inſtitutes of Menu*, and interſperſed with ſtrictures on the origin and progreſs of *navigation* and *ſhip-building* in the *Eaſt*. This enquiry is replete with curious and amuſing literature; and with ſeveral ſingular facts in natural hiſtory. We are told, that in exploring the *tin mines* of the *Caſſiterides* and *Cornwall*, they exhibit internal teſtimony of the *remote*, almoſt of the incalculable period at which they have been wrought; for in digging to the depth of fifty fathom, the miners frequently meet with large timbers ſtill entire. They are vulgarly ſuppoſed to have been depoſited there by the waters of the deluge; but without going quite ſo far back in the annals of time, Mr. M. thinks we may reaſonably enough conclude them to have been left there by *Phœnician workmen*, the props and pillars of the exhauſted mines; eſpecially as we are told in Childrey's Natural Hiſtory, that *pick-axes*, *braſs-nails*, and other *utenſils*, are found at the greateſt depths intermixed with *thoſe timbers*. Mr. M. ſubjoins a very clear and particular account of the method of preparing *tin* in the *mines* of Cornwall, which, though *diveſted* of *technical phraſes*, and as much *abridged* as the nature of the ſubject will admit, is too prolix for our publication. We muſt therefore refer our readers for it to the *original work*.

In the progreſs of the hiſtory of our *national commerce* with the *cities* of *Tyre* and *Carthage*, we are told of ſome *ſingular* and magnificent *projects* of the *Macedonian Alexander*. Among his papers were found *memoranda* of certain grand ſchemes which, if he had lived, it was his intention to have executed. One of theſe was, to build a *thouſand gallies*, to reduce the Carthaginians and other *maritime nations* who might be inclined to oppoſe the progreſs of his arms in an intended conqueſt of all the ſea-coaſts of Africa and Spain lying in the Mediterranean. Another memorandum ſtated his intention to carry a *broad* and *regular high road* along the line of the ſame coaſt, as far as Ceuta and Tangier. This was for the convenience of commerce, and for a more eaſy communication between his land and ſea-forces. A *third plan* was for the erection of *fortreſſes*, eſtabliſhing *arſenals*, and forming *havens*, *docks*, and *yards*, for building and repairing ſhips throughout his dominions at proper intervals. The whole ſcheme, if carried into execution, muſt have annihilated the power of Carthage, and deciſively marked the judicious policy and comprehenſive graſp of the mind that formed it.

In deſcribing the *navigation of antiquity*, Mr. M. obſerves, that the Greeks were accuſtomed to fortify the outſide of their veſſels with *pitch*, mixed with roſin, which gave them a dark appearance, and hence, in Homer, that they are uniformly de-

denominated *μελαιναι*, or *black*. The Romans, he adds, in succeeding ages improved on this practice, and set the first example to posterity of *sheathing vessels with metal*. Mr. Lock in his *History of Navigation* informs us, that Trajan's ship having been weighed out of the lake of Riccio, where it had lain sunk for *above thirteen hundred years*, it was observed that the *pine* and *cypress* of it had lasted most remarkably. On the outside it was built with double planks, daubed over with *Greek pitch*, caulked with linen rags, and over all a *sheet of lead*, fastened on with *little copper nails*. This ship was weighed up by the order of Cardinal Prospero Colonna. Thus it appears that *caulking* and *sheathing* were in use *sixteen hundred years ago*. For it cannot be doubted that the *sheet of lead* nailed over the outside of the vessel with *copper nails*, was *sheathing*, and that in great perfection, the copper nails being used in preference to iron, which when rusted in the water by the working of the ship, soon lose their hold and drop out.

In the account of the natural productions of Persia, Mr. M. enumerates their *delicious wines*, with which the ancient inhabitants were not, like their Mahometan *descendants*, denied to regale themselves. The *wine* of Schirez we remember to have seen highly commended in that *fanciful* but *authentic repository of Eastern manners*, the Arabian Tales. Our Author thinks, that it was in allusion to the multitude of the Persian *vineyards* that the *golden bed* of Darius was adorned, as Athenæus writes, with the *stalk* of a *vine* in *gold*, and with branches representing *grapes*, whether *green*, *maturescent*, or *mature*, by clusters of *rubies*, *emeralds*, and *amethysts*.

We here take leave of Mr. M. wishing him that profit from his book, which neither his learning nor his diligence, as we gather from some hints scattered here and there, have yet procured him from the Public. R. R.

Vaurien; or, Sketches of the Times: Exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age. In Two Volumes, pp. 623. Cadell. 1797.

THE Writer of these Volumes, distinguished by the fashionable title of Sketches and Views, is a man of lively imagination, and well acquainted with the town, particularly the busy walks, and the middling and lower ranks in Society. With the most polite and refined circles he is not so conversant; or, if he be, he has caricatured their manners with a degree of licentiousness that does not accord with the profession that his Sketches are drawn from real life. The turn for speculation that rages too much even in the sober walks of commerce, is ludicrously exposed in the story of a Loan Contractor, who purchased an annuity on the life of one of his ploughboys.

CHARLES, one of the heroes of this collection, pays a visit to Mr. Million. A servant entering, exclaimed, that Bob was in a delirium. Million exclaimed, wringing his hands, "In a delirium! the worst news I have heard since the sudden Peace!—Run, fetch the Prince's physician, the great City doctor, the Quaker, and the Jew; a consultation instantly. What, Bob in a delirium! This comes of his high feeding."

"Who is Bob, Mr. Million?" enquired Charles; "you have no son, or nephew, or cousin of that name."

"Bob, Sir, was one of my ploughboys; Gentlemen, a youth strong as his horses. Who the d—l could think such a horse of a man could ever be delirious!"

Charles exclaimed, "How sensitive is this humanity at the disorder of his ploughboy!"

Vaurien said, turning to Charles, "I wonder at the reason."

"Gentlemen," continued Million, "I feel myself suddenly indisposed. Poor Bob! I received him in my house, furnished him with all the requisites of a gentleman, and desired him to live well; bought turtles on the first arrival of the West India fleet; the dog swilled a pipe of Madeira in six months. What could man do more? he looked jolly and comfortable, and as red in the face as a burning coal. Poor Bob! I fear I over-fed him."

"He must assuredly," said Charles, "have performed some great and good action, Mr. Million, to have merited affections so truly paternal."

"Gentlemen," replied Million, "he is the completest scoundrel, and only escaped hanging by my interest with the Minister; a most persevering thief, a most dauntless liar, and a most universal ravisher. He has bastardized a parish. But the fellow was the most athletic and brawny

brawny scoundrel in the three kingdoms; a perfect iron giant; a fellow who, in his loose days, before he lived with me, when 'twas thought he could not escape the gallows, every great surgeon in town kept an eye on. Providence, indeed, blest the scoundrel with a most uninterrupted state of health, and, excepting the year after he domesticated with me, he had never the slightest ail."

"I will know the reason," said Vaurien. "And pray, Sir, why did you throw away such excessive indulgences on a man who has defrauded the gibbet?"

"Throw away, Sir! who the d—l could think of a delirium? I considered he was a safer person than myself, a poor tottering old man, and my daughter of a plethoric habit, and with such exquisite sensibility that she is liable to a dozen hysterics a day."

"Safe in what, Sir?" demanded Charles.

"Why, have not I already informed you? Gentlemen, I have both a tontine and an annuity on the scoundrel's life of three thousand a-year. I might have insured his life, but his appetite was so voracious and regular, his cheeks so round and rosy, a very Falstaff without stuffing. On truffle pasties and perigord pies he would breakfast, dine, and sup, with intermediate refreshments. I could not believe it, but the apothecary said that his blood was one mass of inflammation. Gentlemen, I must beg leave to retire; I must see how the scoundrel does. The Lord preserve his precious life. Over-gorged, by G—!"

This accident broke the purport of the visit. "We must return again," said Vaurien, "when Bob is quite recovered or quite dead."

There is much just as well as refined sentiment in the picture that is exhibited in Chapter XIX. of an English woman poised between a Briton and a Gaul; or between what we call physical and moral love—"Vaurien, fascinated in her [Emily's] presence; Charles, enchanted in his absence; one was to be looked at, and the other was remembered. The one was all that imagination could form of the agreeable, and the other all that sentiment could form of the tender." There is also much delicacy of sentiment in Chap. XXI. on Loving by Anticipation.

We think it is scarcely worth while, in a Sketch of the Literature, Philosophy, and Politics of the age, to insist so much on the wild extravagancies of Godwin, Holcroft, and others of the same stamp, who know no other masters in science than the Jacobins of France; nor on Crazed Mystics; nor yet on the History of the Jews, which forms by far the largest section in the work; although we should be sorry to miss some of the observations on the circumstances that form the Jewish character, particularly those that direct their literary pursuits.

Our Author animadverts on a practice, which he considers as prevalent, of nameless writers composing books which are, from vanity, fathered by other persons, who, no doubt, pay an extra price for the gratification of their vanity. The writers thus employed must be men in indifferent circumstances, we are to presume, otherwise they would not sacrifice the hope of praise for the conveniency of money. It is possible that such men may possess good natural parts as well as acquired accomplishments; of which we have an indisputed instance in Mr. Badcock, who is now known to have been the author of a great part, at least, of the BAMPTON Lectures. There is no species of composition that requires greater taste, judgment, and genius, than to select from an immense variety of materials such particulars as are interesting to all times and ages, to arrange them in a clear order, and, without repetition, to involve them, under sublime and affecting views, in one copious and majestic stream of narration. Does it require less power in the unfortunate writer, who is reduced to the necessity of composing historical works in the name of another, under the chilling damps of obscurity and poverty, than it would do under the genial influence of fortune, and the animating hope of approbation and applause? We particularize historical composition, because it is to this that our Author chiefly refers. But the same question may be put with regard to every other species of composition. It is by the composition itself, not the circumstances of the writer, whether *anonymous* or fictitiously named, that his merit or demerit is to be determined. Dr. Johnson wrote a great variety of pieces, and, among others, sermons, preached, and perhaps published, by clergymen. And he says, that "a man may write at all times, and in all humours, if he will set doggedly to work;" that is, rouse his faculties into due exertion: which is certainly true; yet Vaurien considers anonymous authors, at least those that are employed by others, as totally destitute "of *invention* and *imagination*," and as forming

forming mechanical books with mechanical pens (See Vol. II. p. 162—164); as if ſuch writers employed ſome phyſical power in their works, and not the uſual inſtruments and powers of thought, the ordinary modes of reaſoning, and the uſual laws of the aſſociation of ideas. Preciſely on the ſame ground he might repreſent as mere machines the moſt renowned Pleaders before Courts of Judicature, whoſe ſubjects, in general, are none of their own chuſing. The abſurdity of Vaurien in this matter is not greater than the petulance of joining a vulgar cry againſt men who are forced to write for bread; who may, poſſibly, poſſeſs as great powers as thoſe who write for fame. Nay, if what he ſays be true, that there are perſons in London who can write with plauſibility on any ſubject, "in ſunſhine or in rain," the preſumption is clearly in favour of the poor and laborious writer.

The ſtrictures of Vaurien on this claſs of writers will fall with the leſs weight, that it is evident he is not a man of education, but unacquainted even with the common diviſions of ſcience, as appears from his ſneers at the recommendations of a certain writer in the Reviews of the Study of "Univerſal or PHILOSOPHICAL GRAMMAR;" words which he repreſents as "unintelligible, though formidable, confuſing, and alarming" (See Vol. II. p. 164). Is this bold Critic to be informed, that philoſophical grammar, by connecting words with ideas, ideas with the principles and operations of the mind, and theſe again with the properties and powers of matter, opens to every ingenious and cultivated mind a wide and beautiful field of ſpeculation, and gives preciſion to the ſtyle, as well as to the ſentiments of an author? The Philoſophical Inquiry of Mr. Harris on the ſubject of Univerſal Grammar is generally known, not only to thoſe who have had the advantage of a liberal and ſcientific, but even to boys who have received what is called a common claſſical education. And this ſubject of philoſophical Grammar has, of late, received much ingenious, pleaſing, and ſatisfactory illuſtration in Mr. Horne Tooke's Επεα Πτεροεντα; or, Diverſions of Purley; particularly in his obſervations on the abſtract meaning of the Particles.

But we were not ſurpriſed to find our Author, though poſſeſſed of lively parts, and a knowledge of the world, unacquainted with the exiſtence of ſuch a ſcience as Philoſophical, after perceiving his frequent errors againſt Engliſh Grammar.—Examples: "Mr. Juſtice, who [whom] I do not name," Vol. I. p. 17. "She was reſolved to viſit two kinds of perſons; firſt, thoſe *who* ſhe did know; and, ſecondly, thoſe *who* ſhe did not know," Vol. I. p. 269. The nominative *who* is uſed inſtead of the accuſative *whom* throughout the whole of theſe volumes. "His great ſoul can *alone* receive," Vol. I. p. 29. Meaning "his great ſoul alone can receive." "While his fever was *only viſible* in his hollow eyes," Vol I. p. 103. This would ſeem to import that his fever might poſſibly have been *more* than viſible. But his meaning muſt doubtleſs be, that his "fever was viſible only in his hollow eyes." "Except a total ignorance of Greek, Charlotte Fenton was the nymph of his ſoul," Vol. II. p. 177. Would it be poſſible for Ariſtotle himſelf, were he to riſe from the dead, or any of his Commentators, to make either a logical or grammatical analyſis of the above ſentence?—The writer of theſe Sketches poſſeſſes fancy, acuteneſs, and a conſiderable knowledge of the world. He has alſo read, and made excerpts from, a great variety of books. He is, however, very imperfectly acquainted with the ſciences, and the general principles common to all ſcience. He does not ſeem to have had the advantage of a good education. Though a judicious and humorous obſerver on the ways of men, he is by no means fitted to deſcribe the Literature and Philoſophy of the times. We have farther to add, that he ſeems, in very many inſtances, if we rightly gueſs his alluſions, which are indeed very obvious, to pay more regard to the effect he wiſhes to produce on the affections and emotions of his reader, than either to matter of fact, or candour of judgment. Yet, on the whole, it is but juſtice to Vaurien to ſay, that though he is no great Critic in either Philoſophy or Literature, and although there is ſcarcely any natural bond of connection between the numerous facts and fancies he has heaped together, he is, nevertheleſs, an intelligent, entertaining, and inſtructive writer.

Nar-

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

[*Continued from Page* 180.]

THE following singular circumstance, which occurred to the Author in consequence of an attack from a South American bat, may amuse the reader:

"On waking about four o'clock this morning, in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myself weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. *Having* started up, and run for the surgeon, with a firebrand in one hand, and all over besmeared with gore; to which *if added* my pale face, short hair, and tattered apparel, he might well ask the question,

"Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin
"damn'd?
"Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts
"from Hell?

"The mystery however was, that I had been bitten by the *vampire*, or *spectre*, of Guiana, which is also called the *flying dog* of New Spain, and, by the Spaniards, *perrovalador*. This is no other than a bat of a monstrous size, that sucks the blood from men and cattle when they are fast asleep, even, sometimes, till they die; and, as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I shall endeavour to give a distinct account of it.—Knowing by instinct that the person they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet; where, while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small, indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is, consequently, not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood, until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time into eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in such places where the blood flows spontaneously, perhaps in an artery—but this is entering rather on the province of the medical faculty. Having applied tobacco-ashes as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and from my hammock, I observed several small heaps of congealed blood, all round the place where I had lain, upon the ground; upon examining which, the surgeon judged that I had lost at least twelve or fourteen ounces during the night.

"As I have since had an opportunity of killing one of these bats, I cut off his head, which I have drawn in its natural size, and as a great curiosity, with the whole figure flying above it, on a smaller scale. Having measured this creature, I found it to be between the tips of the wings thirty two inches and a half; it is said that some are above three feet, though nothing like in size to the bats of Madagascar. The colour was a dark brown, nearly black, but lighter under the belly. Its aspect was truly hideous on the whole, but particularly the head, which has an erect shining membrane above the nose, terminating in a shrivelled point," &c.

Captain S. met with the same accident twice afterwards during a march through the forests of Guiana; by which it should seem that attacks from these formidable blood-suckers are carefully to be guarded against in those exposed solitudes.

A circumstance is related in the Twenty-fifth Chapter which confirms the common opinion that frogs can exist in very confined situations.

"On the 26th one of my men brought me a snake which he had just killed; it was about four feet long, and not thicker than the barrel of a musket; when, perceiving a nob near its middle bigger than my fist, I had the curiosity to cut it open, and an enormous frog made its appearance, perfectly alive and entire, a small spot on the back of its head and neck excepted, which was blue and slimy, as if beginning to putrify. For the sake of experiment, I fastened him, with a string to his foot, upon a grass-plat near the river, for three days; when, finding the

the poor animal hearty and well, I gave him his liberty, with a caution to keep a better look-out for the future."

Probably the signs of putrefaction, which appeared in the creature in its prison, might arise rather from the digestive power in the stomach of the snake than from the exclusion of the natural air, which these animals are said to endure without apparent inconvenience.

Captain S. during his residence at the Hope, was visited by a neighbouring Gentleman, whom he conducted up his ladder; for he had so constructed his habitation, to prevent the too frequent intrusion of visitors, that it could only be entered at the top. The Gentleman had no sooner entered his aërial dwelling, than he leaped down from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman with agony and pain; after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. On looking up, Capt. S. discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, or *wassee-wassee*, in the thatch, directly above the proprietor's head, as he stood within his door; when our Author immediately took to his heels, as his visitor had done, and ordered the bees to be demolished by the slaves without delay. A tar mop was now brought, and the devastation *was* just going to commence, when an old negro stepped up, and offered to receive any punishment his Master should decree if any one of these bees should ever sting the *owner of the dwelling in person*. "Massera," said he, "they would have stung you long ere now, had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, that is, gradually allowed to build upon your premises, they assuredly know both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them."

Capt. S. instantly assented to the proposition, and ordered his boy Quaco to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did, and was not stung: he then ventured to follow himself, and declares, upon his honour, that, though he shook the nest so as to make its inhabitants buz about his ears, not a single bee attempted to sting him. He immediately released the old negro, whom he had tied to a tree during the experiment, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum, and five shillings, for the discovery. "This swarm of bees," adds our Author, "I have since kept unhurt, as my body guards, and they have made many *overseers* take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up my ladder, upon some frivolous message, when I wished to punish them for injustice and cruelty, which was not seldom."

We have inserted this testimony to the sagacity of bees, which to some may appear to favour of improbability and fable, because it may be considered by others, as we profess it is considered by us, as an evidence rather of the Author's veracity. Certainly it agrees with an opinion very generally received in the villages of this country with respect to the *domestic bees*, of which no apprehension is entertained by the established inhabitants of the mansion, by which their little colony is protected, as it is rarely known, even when much disturbed, to violate the laws of hospitality.

Hitherto we have abstained from selecting any specimens of the horrid punishments too frequently inflicted on the Coast of Surinam, and too frequently, perhaps, detailed in these volumes. We shall now, however, present our readers with a single instance of this dreadful justice, which we have chosen because our Author was himself a spectator of it; because the sufferer was a very atrocious criminal; and is also an exemplary proof of that wonderful insensibility and contempt with which these savages make it their glory to endure the bitterest tortures their foes can inflict. But we suspect that there is some partiality in Capt. Stedman's favourable account of the crime for which this cruel punishment was inflicted.

"This Negro, whose name was Neptune, was no slave, but his own master, and a carpenter by trade; he was young and handsome; but having killed the overseer of the estate Altona, in the Para Creek, in consequence of some dispute, he justly forfeited his life. The particulars, however, are worth relating: This man, having stolen a sheep to entertain a favourite young woman, the overseer, who burnt with jealousy, had determined to see him hanged; to prevent which the negro shot him dead among the sugar-canes: for these offences, of course, he was sentenced to be *broken alive upon the rack* without the benefit of the *coup de grace*, or mercy-stroke. Informed of the dreadful sentence, he composedly laid himself down on his back on a strong cross, on which, with arms and legs expanded, he was fastened by ropes: the executioner, also a black man, having now with a hatchet chopped off his left hand, next took a heavy

heavy iron bar, with which, by repeated blows, he broke his bones to ſhivers, till the marrow, blood, and ſplinters flew about the field; but the priſoner never uttered a groan nor a ſigh. The ropes being next unlaſhed, I imagined him dead, and felt happy; till the Magiſtrates ſtirring to depart, he writhed himſelf from the croſs, when he fell on the graſs, and damned them all, as a ſet of barbarous raſcals; at the ſame time, removing his right hand by the help of his teeth, he reſted his head on part of the timber, and aſked the by-ſtanders for a pipe of tobacco, which was infamouſly anſwered by kicking and ſpitting on him; till I, with ſome American ſeamen, thought proper to prevent it. He then begged that his head might be chopped off; but to no purpoſe. At laſt, ſeeing no end to his miſery, he declared, that though he had deſerved death, he had not expected to die ſo many deaths. "However," ſaid he, "you Chriſtians have miſſed your aim at laſt, and I now care not were I to remain thus one month longer." After which he ſung two extempore ſongs, with a clear voice, the ſubjects of which were to bid adieu to his living friends, and to acquaint his deceaſed relations, that in a very little time he ſhould be with them, to enjoy their company for ever, in a better place. This done, he calmly entered into converſation with ſome Gentlemen concerning his trial, relating every particular with uncommon tranquillity. "But," ſaid he, abruptly, "by the ſun it muſt be eight o'clock, and, by any longer diſcourſe, I ſhould be ſorry to be the cauſe of your loſing your breakfaſt." Then, caſting his eyes on a Jew, whoſe name was De Vries, "A-propos, Sir," ſaid he, "won't you pleaſe to pay me the ten ſhillings you owe me?"—"For what to do?" To buy meat and drink, to be ſure; don't you perceive I am to be kept alive?" which ſpeech, ſeeing the Jew ſtare like a fool, this mangled wretch accompanied with a loud laugh. Next obſerving the ſoldier who ſtood centinel over him biting occaſionally on a piece of dry bread, he aſked him, "how it came to paſs that he, *a white man*, ſhould have no meat to eat along with it?" "Becauſe I am not ſo rich," anſwered the ſoldier. "Then I will make you a preſent, Sir," ſaid the negro; "firſt pick my hand, which was chopped off, clean to the bones; next begin to devour my body, till you are glutted; when you will have both bread and meat, as beſt becomes you;" which piece of humour was followed by a ſecond laugh; and thus he continued till I left him, which was about three hours after the dreadful execution."

We ſhall ſubjoin to this ſhocking detail our Author's reflections on it, as intirely agreeing with our own, together with a ſingular occurrence which took place on his viſit to the ſame ſpot ſome hours after.

"Though I never recall to my remembrance without the moſt painful ſenſation this horrid ſcene, which muſt revolt the feelings of all who have one ſpark of humanity, I cannot forbear exhibiting to the public the dreadful ſpectacle in a drawing. If the reader, however, ſhould be offended with this ſhocking exhibition, and my dwelling ſo long on this unpleaſant ſubject, let it be ſome relief to his reflection to conſider this puniſhment not inflicted as a wanton and unprovoked act of cruelty, but as the extreme ſeverity of the Surinam laws on a deſperate wretch, ſuffering as an example to others for complicated crimes, while, at the ſame time, it cannot but give me, and I hope many others, ſome conſolation to reflect, that the above barbarous mode of puniſhment was hitherto never put in practice in the Britiſh Colonies.

"I muſt now relate an incident which, as it had a momentary effect on my imagination, might have had a laſting one on ſome who had not inveſtigated the real cauſe of it, and which it gave me no ſmall ſatisfaction to diſcover. About three o'clock in the afternoon, walking towards the place of execution, with my thoughts full of the affecting ſcene, and the image of the ſufferer freſh in my mind, the firſt object I ſaw was his head, at ſome diſtance, placed on a ſtake, *nodding* to me backwards and forwards, as if it had really been alive. I inſtantly ſtopped ſhort, and, ſeeing no perſon in the Savannah, nor a breath of wind ſufficient to move a leaf or a feather, I acknowledge that I was rivetted to the ground where I ſtood, without having the reſolution of advancing one ſtep, for ſome time; till, reflecting that I muſt be weak indeed not to approach this dead ſcull, and find out the wonderful phænomenon, if poſſible, I boldly walked up, and inſtantly diſcovered the natural cauſe by the return of a vulture to the gallows, *who* perched upon it, as if he meant to diſpute with me for this feaſt of carrion; which bird, having already picked out one of the eyes, had fled at my firſt approach

proach, and, ſtriking the ſkull with its talons as it took its ſudden flight, occaſioned the motion already deſcribed. I ſhall now only add, that this poor wretch, after living near ſix hours, had been knocked on the head by the commiſerating centinel, the marks of whoſe muſket were perfectly viſible by a large open fracture on the ſkull."

Our Author mentions a cuſtom often practiſed at Surinam by thoſe who can afford it, of bathing young children in Madeira wine and water; and that his little boy was immerſed in this liquid by the generous hoſpitality of a friend. The reaſons for this practice, ſo ſtrange to an *European*, he does not declare; perhaps he does not know: but the ſame cuſtom prevailed among the *ancient Spartans*, as is related by Plutarch in his Life of Lycurgus; and he alſo gives this reaſon for it:" "They ſuppoſed," ſays he, "that an ablution in this mixture determined the ſtrength or weakneſs of the infant's conſtitution, which, if it were defective, would, in conſequence of ſuch a bath, dry and pine away; but if healthful, would become heartier and luſtier."

So much having been ſaid in theſe extracts concerning Joanna and her little boy, the reader will, probably, not be unintereſted in what remains to be told of her hiſtory, though the cataſtrophe be melancholy. Capt. S. on quitting Surinam for ever, wiſhed to take with him to Europe his faithful companion; but, notwithſtanding her ardent affection for him, his intreaties were ineffectual. Her attachment to her native country, her ſenſe of juſtice to Mrs. Godefroy, whoſe debt was ſtill undiſcharged, and a decent pride, which muſt neceſſarily experience mortification, on being degraded from the firſt rank among her own claſs in America to an humble and contemptible condition in Europe, overbalanced every motive of love and tenderneſs placed in the oppoſite ſcale. Captain S. left Guiana on the 1ſt of April 1777. In the month of Auguſt 1783 he received the melancholy tidings, that on the 5th of November preceding, his beloved miſtreſs expired, as ſome ſuſpected by poiſon adminiſtered by the hand of jealouſy and envy, on account of her proſperity, and the marks of diſtinction which her ſuperior merit had attracted. Her adopted mother Mrs. Godefroy, who bedewed her remains with tears, ordered her to be interred under the grove of orange-trees where ſhe had lived. Her boy was ſent to the Captain, with a bill of near two hundred pounds, his own property, by his inheritance from his mother. His education being finiſhed in England, he went two voyages to the Weſt Indies with the higheſt character as a ſailor, and ſerved with honour as a Midſhipman during the diſpute with Spain, on board his Majeſty's ſhips the Southampton and the Lizard. Unfortunately for his friends, he periſhed at ſea off the iſland of Jamaica.

Though Captain S's partiality for a race of beings with whom he was ſo tenderly connected induced him to collect, as it appears to us, with more diligence than caution, inſtances of the oppreſſion which they are ſaid to endure, yet, every reaſonable allowance being made, there can be no queſtion that much unneceſſary evil exiſts in this ſyſtem of ſervitude. *Power* will always be abuſed by ſome, when not circumſcribed by *law*; but the *Legiſlator* ſhould dwell in the country for whoſe benefit his regulations are deſigned, and be acquainted with the *prejudices* and *wants* of its inhabitants. Inaccuracies in the ſtile of this work occur here and there, which we have marked with *italics* in our extracts. Theſe may well be pardoned in a ſoldier and a traveller, who, as he tells us, was often compelled to write his obſervations with a pencil on his *cartridges*, or on a *bleached bone*. Their novelty and variety make abundant compenſation for any grammatical irregularities; and after all the exceptions of faſtidious criticiſm, there are few readers who will not be gratified by Capt. Stedman's narrative.

R. R.

The Nun; by Diderot. Tranſlated from the French. Two Vols. London. Robinſons. 1797.

M. DIDEROT, and ſome literary friends, amuſed themſelves with practiſing a pleaſant artifice upon the *Marquis de Croiſmare*, one of their ſociety, who had lately retired from Paris to his country reſidence in Normandy. This gentleman, a perſon of ſingular humanity, had intereſted himſelf conſiderably in the cauſe of a *Nun*, who had appealed judicially againſt her vows, into which ſhe had been forced by her parents. Without having ſeen her, without knowing her name, he went and ſolicited in her favour all the Counſellors of the Great Chamber

Chamber of the Parliament of Paris. In ſpite of this generous interceſſion, the *unfortunate recluſe* loſt her cauſe, and her vows were adjudged valid.

In recalling this whole adventure to their minds, the Marquis's literary aſſociates reſolved to revive it to their own advantage. They took it for granted, that this *Nun* had been ſo fortunate as to eſcape from her convent; and, in conſequence, they made her write to the *Marquis de Croiſmare*, to intreat aſſiſtance and protection. They employed themſelves at their *petit ſoupé's*, amidſt loud burſts of laughter, in compoſing thoſe letters which were to make the good Marquis weep; and at thoſe meetings they alſo read, with the ſame expreſſions of mirth, the kind anſwers which were returned by this generous and worthy friend.

They ſoon however perceived, that the calamities of their *heroine* began to intereſt too deeply their tender benefactor. Accordingly they adopted the expedient of taking her off by death, preferring the uneaſineſs which he would feel upon this event to the certain danger of inflaming his imagination, if ſhe were permitted longer to ſurvive. After his return to *Paris*, all the circumſtances of this *conſpiracy* were unfolded to him. He laughed, as may be ſuppoſed, at the trick, and the misfortunes of the poor *Nun* ſerved only to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip among thoſe ſhe had left behind.

It is a ſingular circumſtance, that if the imagination of the *Marquis de Croiſmare* was heated by this pleaſantry, that of *Diderot*, on his part, was no leſs ardently inflamed. He began to write in detail the whole hiſtory of the *Nun*. He has not completed his work, but ſtill it muſt be allowed to be a *pathetic* and *intereſting romance*. It contains, however, *no* mixture of *love*. It may be reckoned one of the moſt *ſevere ſatires* on *cloiſters* that ever was compoſed; and, perhaps, not the leſs dangerous, as it ſeems only to ſpeak of them with praiſe. It cannot be denied, but, that like other *ſatires*, it ſometimes *exaggerates* the *evils* which it would remove, and *ſeldom* places in the oppoſite ſcale the *good*, which, in whatever proportion, is ſtill to be found in every human ſociety. The character of the Superior, *Madame Moni*, and of *Father Lemoine*, are indeed both excellent in very different ways, but they are both paſſed over in a haſty and perfunctory manner, while the vicious and ſuperſtitious perſonages of the drama exhibit themſelves minutely, and in detail. This may be conformable enough to the purpoſes of *oratory* and *popularity*, but is utterly inconſiſtent with *truth*, and with *real philoſophy*.

Of the *amiable* pictures which a *nunnery* may diſplay, the following may be preſented to the reader, as no unfavourable ſpecimen of our Author's talent for diving into the depths of the human heart.

"I performed my *noviciate* without averſion. I paſs rapidly over thoſe two firſt years, becauſe they contained nothing melancholy to me, but the ſecret feeling that I was ſlowly approaching a ſtate for which I was not formed. Sometimes it was renewed with violence; and as often as this happened, I recurred to my good ſuperior (*Madame Moni*), who embraced me, who unboſomed my ſoul, who diſplayed to me her arguments with force; and always concluded with telling me—"And have not other ſituations, too, their croſſes? We are apt to be ſenſible only of our own. Come, my child, let us fall on our knees, and pray." She then knelt down, and prayed aloud, but with ſo much *unction*, eloquence, mildneſs, elevation, and force, that you would have ſaid ſhe was inſpired by the Spirit of God. Her thoughts, her expreſſions, her images, penetrated to the very bottom of the heart. At firſt you liſtened, by degrees you were elevated, you were united with her; the ſoul was thrilled, and your partook her tranſports. Her deſign was not to ſeduce, but certainly this ſhe accompliſhed. We left her with a heart enraptured, our countenances diſplayed joy and extaſy, we ſhed tears ſo delightful! It was an impreſſion which ſhe herſelf took, which ſhe long retained, and which thoſe to whom it was communicated likewiſe preſerved. It is not to my own experience that I refer, it is to that of all the nuns. Some of them have told me, that they have felt the want of her conſolation as that of an exquiſite pleaſure, and I believe I required only a little more habit to reach that point; nevertheleſs, at the approach of my *profeſſion*, I experienced a melancholy ſo profound, that it expoſed my good ſuperior to ſevere trials: her talents forſook her: ſhe herſelf acknowledged it to me. "I don't know," ſays ſhe, "what paſſes within me; it ſeems, when you come, as if God retired, and his Spirit were ſilent. It is in vain that I animate myſelf, that I ſeek ideas, that I attempt to exalt my ſoul; I feel myſelf an ordinary and humble woman."

"Ah!

" Ah, my dear mother!" said I, " what presentiment! if it were God that rendered you dumb."

" One day that I felt myself more uncertain and more depressed than ever, I went to her cell; my presence at first rendered her speechless; it seemed that she read in my eyes, in my whole person, that the profound sentiment I carried within me was beyond her strength, and she was unwilling to struggle without the certainty of being victorious: nevertheless she made the attempt: by degrees she warmed; in proportion as my sorrow subsided, her enthusiasm increased. She threw herself suddenly upon her knees; I followed her example. I imagined I was to partake her transports; I wished it. She pronounced some words; then all at once she was silent. I waited in vain, she spoke no more; she rose, she burst into tears, she took me by the hand, and squeezing it between her's, " Oh, my dear child!" said she, " what a cruel effect have you produced upon me! Observe the consequence; the Spirit has withdrawn—I feel it. Go, let God speak to you himself, since it is not his pleasure to communicate himself by me."

" In reality, I know not what had passed within her; whether I had inspired her with a distrust of her power, which has never been dissipated; whether I had rendered her timid, or really broken her correspondence with heaven; but the talent of consolation returned to her no more.

" Upon the eve of my *profession*, I went to see her; she laboured under a melancholy equal to my own. I wept, and so did she; I threw myself at her feet; she blessed me, she raised me up, embraced me, and again sent me away, saying, " I am weary of life, I wish to die. I have asked of God never to see this day, but it is not his will. Go, I will speak to your mother; I will pass the night in prayer; pray you also; but go to bed, I command you."—" Allow me," answered I, " to join you:"—" I allow you from nine o'clock till eleven—no more, no more. At half past nine o'clock I will begin to pray, and you will begin also; but at eleven o'clock you will allow me to pray alone, and you will take repose. Go, dear child, I shall watch before God the remainder of the night."

" She wished to pray, but could not. I slept; and in the mean time this holy woman went through the passages, knocking at every door. She awoke the nuns, and made them go down without noise to the church. All of them repaired thither; and, when they were there, she invited them to address themselves to heaven in my favour. This prayer was made in silence: then she extinguished the light, all repeated together the *Miserere*, except the *Superior*, who, prostrate at the foot of the altar, *macerated* herself in a cruel manner, saying, " O God! If it be for any fault that I have committed that you have departed from me, grant me forgiveness! I do not ask you to restore me the gift of which you have deprived me, but that you would address yourself to this innocent, who sleeps, while I here invoke you in her favour."

This is a faithful and animated picture of *glowing* and *humble piety*; and such, we trust, is not barely the creature of *Fancy*, but may be found both *within* and *without* the precincts of the *cloister*. We are surprized to observe the translator, who is in general sufficiently correct, using the word *macerate* for *correcting with lashes* in the above, and in several other passages of this Work. He must have confounded it with another word of a similar sound.

As a contrast to the above description, read the following account of the sufferings our unfortunate heroine endured after the death of the *Superior*, her friend, and when another of a very opposite disposition had succeeded. We will hope, however, for the credit of conventual institutions, and of humanity, that the scene has never been *realized*.

" They no longer complained of me to the *Superior*, but they did every thing in their power to render my life uncomfortable. They forbad the nuns to come near me, and I soon found myself deserted. I had a few friends, who contrived, by stealth, to get the better of the restraint which was imposed upon them; and now that they could not pass the day with me, they visited me at night, or at forbidden hours. Spies were set upon us; they surprized me, sometimes with one, sometimes with another. This sort of imprudence was all they wished for, and I was punished for it in the most inhuman manner. They condemned me for whole weeks to pass the service upon my knees, apart from the rest of the choir; to live upon bread and water; to remain shut up in my cell; to perform the meanest offices in the house. Those whom they called my accomplices, were no better treated. When they could not find me in a fault, they

they took one for granted: they sometimes gave me orders which it was impossible to execute, and punished me for not obeying them; they changed the hours of service and of eating; they deranged, without my knowledge, the whole *cloistral order*; and with all the attention I could bestow. I was every day culpable, and every day punished.

"I had courage; but there is no degree of fortitude that can support desertion, solitude, and persecution. Things came to such a height, that they made a *sport* of tormenting me; it was the amusement of a band of fifty persons. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of their malicious tricks: they prevented me from sleeping, from watching, and from praying. One day they stole some of my clothes; another day they carried off my keys, or my breviary; my lock was spoiled: they hindered me from doing my duty; and what I did they never failed to derange. They ascribed to me actions and speeches of which I was not the author; they made me responsible for every thing; and my life was one continued scene of real or pretended faults, and of chastisements.

"My health was not proof against so long and severe trials. I fell into a state of dejection, spleen, and melancholy. At first I had recourse to the altar for energy of mind, and I found some at times. I wavered between resignation and despair; sometimes submitting to all the rigour of my fate, at other times meditating my deliverance by violent means. There was a deep well at the bottom of the garden. How often have I looked at it! There was by the side of the well a stone seat. How often have I sat upon it, with my head leaning upon the brink! How often, in the tumult of my ideas, have I suddenly got up and resolved to put an end to my sufferings! What prevented me? Why did I then prefer lamentation, crying aloud, trampling my veil under my feet, tearing my hair, and *macerating* my face with my nails?"

After a variety of unheard-of persecutions and hardships, *our Nun* is removed to another convent, where she experiences as extraordinary kindness. The *Superior*, however, is represented *as irregular* and *careless* in her *discipline*, and *licentious* in her *morals*. In consequence of disappointment in an improper attachment to the *heroine* of the story, she becomes insane, and dies the terrible victim of guilt and despair. *The Nun* is soon after accused of *sorcery* by an aged and superstitious Superior, who succeeds, and who believes her predecessor to have been deluded and destroyed by it. The old vexations and persecutions are renewed, and the *Nun* is persuaded by a young *Benedictine* to elope from the house. By his assistance she succeeds in her scheme; and after repelling some attempts which he makes on her virtue in their flight, finds herself at last with a *Madame Madin*, from whose house her correspondence with the *Marquis de Croismare* commences.

Of all the establishments of which *France* has been *deprived*, none will be less regretted than its *monastic institutions*. The *good* they may have once generated has passed away for ever; and they could only be the seats of *tyrannical dominion*, the *nurseries* of *indolence* and *apathy*.

R. R.

The Influence of Local Attachment with respect to Home; *a Poem*. 8vo. Johnson. 1796.

THIS is a pleasing Poem on a pleasing subject. Mr. Polwhele, who is the author of it, sets out with observing, that it is natural to prefer our own home to the rest of the world, and that neither philosophy nor sensuality have power to destroy this local attachment. He then enquires whence this preference, whence the pleasure we derive from it? and illustrates his sentiments on the subject by instances drawn from nations opposite to each other in manners, customs, laws, and climate. The Second Part shews, that local attachment may be seen, 1st, on the spot where it originates; 2dly, during absence from that spot; and 3d, on our return to that spot after absence. The subject is interesting; and we agree with Mr. Hayley, that the author has treated it with considerable spirit and felicity of expression. In one of the notes at the end of the Poem is inserted the Winchester Dulce Domum; of which, in fact, this may be considered as an amplification.

THE PHILANTHROPE: *after the Manner of a Periodical Paper*. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1797.

This Publication never appeared in any other form than the present. It is evidently intended as an imitation of the Spectator, Tatler, Rambler, and other publications of the like kind, which have done honour to the nation, and have contributed to the improvement of the morals of it. The present Volume abounds with entertainment and instruction;

ſtruction; it contains many pleaſing and uſeful eſſays and views of human nature; ſuch as, according to the author's concluding wiſh, may amuſe the leiſure, ſolace the fatigue, relieve the languor, animate the ingenuity, or divert the ſolicitude, of the reader. In this Volume political diſcuſſions are expreſsly avoided. We cannot, however, forbear recommending to the reader's attention the 30th Eſſay On the character of Lord Bolingbroke.

THE QUIZ; *by a Society of Gentlemen.* Vol. I. 12mo. Parſons. 1797.

Theſe Eſſays, on the ſame plan as the preceding, are leſs elegantly written, but ſhew the author to be a man of ſenſe and obſervation. They are calculated for the improvement of mankind, and may be recommended to the peruſal of the reader. It ſeems to be the author's deſign to add another volume; and from the entertainment we have derived from the preſent, we ſhall be glad to ſee it.

Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lovat; written by himſelf in the French Language, and now firſt tranſlated from the Original Manuſcript. 8vo. Nicol. 1797.

This is a genuine performance; and to thoſe who are fond of peruſing accounts of the intrigues of courts will afford conſiderable entertainment. The firſt part contains a narrative of ſome tranſactions in Scotland previous to the year 1702, chiefly diſputes with the Athol family; with a defence of his Lordſhip reſpecting crimes imputed to him. The ſecond is entirely taken up with complaints of the ill treatment he received at the court of St. Germain's, after he had devoted himſelf to its intereſt; and, ſuppoſing the facts to be as he ſtates them, his complaints are not unfounded.

A Summary View of the preſent Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland. By an unprejudiced Traveller. 8vo. Kearſley.

This ſtatement of the population of the principal cities and towns of the two empires is ſeaſonably preſented to the public, to meet the exaggerations and *fanfaronnade* of a Government which, without one fourth part of our naval power, now threatens a deſcent on theſe coaſts, for the purpoſe of ſubjugating (with as much facility as they have done the degenerate and nerveleſs race of Lombardy) a people famed in battle, and ſpirited as themſelves. The preſent author ſuppoſes the actual population of France at the preſent period to be reduced from twenty to ſixteen millions, and that the Britiſh empire counts a population of fourteen millions. He deprecates with great propriety, as deſtructive, a peace which will leave the enemy in quiet poſſeſſion of the Low Countries; to add three millions of ſubjects to her diminiſhed population; to appropriate excluſively to herſelf the traffic and toil of thoſe territories; to cut off abſolutely all acceſs to us with South Germany and Switzerland; to open the Scheldt; refound an emporium at Antwerp; keep Holland in ſubjection; extend her coaſting navigation, and approximate her domain to the Baltic countries, from whence ſhe draws her naval ſtores. In this opinion we agree with the author. In an Appendix, ſome of the horrible ſcenes are deſcribed which have been acted in France ſince the Revolution.

Scarcity of Specie no Ground for Alarm; or, Britiſh Opulence unimpaired. By Simon Pope. 4to. Richardſon. 1797.

Mr. Pope defends the late order for ſtopping the payment of caſh at the Bank, and inſiſts that a redundance of its circulating coins is not the trueſt criterion of the flouriſhing condition of a country. His Pamphlet is intended to cheriſh an opinion of the flouriſhing ſtate of the kingdom, and the ſtability of the Bank in particular; "the credit of which," he aſſerts, "in conſequence of the Legiſlative aſſay it has undergone, has come forth from the Mint, ſtamped with a property ſplendid, intrinſic, and immenſe."

Obſervations on the Late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates. By Euſebius, Vicar of Lilliput. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

An accurate and animated repreſentation of the hardſhips which may attend the rigorous application of the Curate's Act, when extended to livings of eighty or one hundred pounds a year; with ſome juſt and poignant obſervations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the preſent age.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 16.

RAYMOND and AGNES; or, the CASTLE of LINDENBERGH, a ſerious Ballet, interſperſed with Songs and Choruſſes, was acted the firſt time at Covent-Garden. It is chiefly taken from

from two parts of the late novel of the Monk; one part of which, however, seems to have been derived from Smollet's Count Fathom; and forms, on the whole, an exhibition interesting and grand. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque; the dresses superb; and the machinery ingenious and well designed. The contrivance of the whole is by Mr. Farley, who in spectacles of this kind promises much future entertainment. The music is by Mr. Reeve.

April 8. This evening, after the performance of Lady Teazle, in the School for Scandal, Miss Farren took leave of the Stage. The House was excessively crouded, and at the conclusion of the play Mr. Wroughton came forward, and, instead of the usual lines which terminate the play, delivered the following Address before the curtain dropped, all the performers remaining on the stage, and Miss Farren herself, apparently in a state of much agitation, supported by Mr. King and Miss Miller.

But, ah! *this* night, adieu the mirthful mien,
When Mirth's lov'd fav'rite quits the mimic scene! [*Looking towards Miss* Farren.]
Startled *Thalia* would assent refuse,
But *Truth* and *Virtue* sued and won the *Muse*. [*Great applause.*]
Aw'd by sensations it could ill express,
Tho' mute the tongue, the bosom feels not less;
Her *speech* your kind indulgence oft has known,
Be to her *silence* now that kindness shewn:
Ne'er from her mind th' endear'd record will part,
But live, the proudest feeling of a grateful heart!

This Address was received with bursts of applause; after which Miss Farren came forward, and made her curtsey first to the right, then to the left, and lastly, to the front of the House. The curtain then dropped, and the Lady's theatrical life terminated.

Miss Farren may be now spoken of as a departed actress. Her father is said to have been a surgeon in Cork, whose fondness for the Stage induced him to quit his profession, and join a strolling company, where he afterwards married, and had a number of children. Miss Farren was early initiated on the Stage; and after performing at Liverpool was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket. Her first appearance there was on the 9th of June 1777, in Miss Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer." She soon was engaged at Drury-lane Theatre, where she has ever since continued, except a few performances at Covent-garden during the coalition between the Managers of the two Houses. On the secession of Mrs Abingdon she took possession of all her characters; and it is but justice to say, that she performed them in a manner to leave no regret on the minds of the Public for the loss of her predecessor. She leaves, however, no performer equal to succeed her, and retires to rank and affluence with the applause and regret of every one who has been delighted with her performances.

POETRY.

OSRIC—THE LION.

A ROMANCE.

SWIFT roll the Rhine's billows, and water the plains,
Where Falkenstein Castle's majestic remains
Their moss-covered turrets still rear;
Oft loves the gaunt wolf midst the ruins to prowl,
What Time from the battlements pours the lone owl
Her plaints in the passenger's ear.

No longer resound through the vaults of yon hall
The song of the minstrel, and mirth of the ball;
Those pleasures for ever are fled;
There now dwells the bat with her light-shunning brood;
There ravens and vultures now clamour for food;
And all is dark, silent, and dread!

Ha! dost thou not see, by the Moon's trembling light,
Directing his steps, where advances a Knight,
His eye big with vengeance and fate?
'Tis Osric—the Lion, his Nephew who leads,
And swift up the crackling old staircase proceeds,
Gains the hall, and quick closes the gate.

Now

Now round him young Carloman casting his
eyes,
Surveys the sad scene with dismay and surprize,
And fear steals the rose from his cheeks ;
His spirits forsake him, his courage is flown;
The hand of Sir Osric he clasps in his own,
And while his voice faulters he speaks : —

" Dear Uncle," he murmurs, " why linger
we here ?
'Tis late, and these chambers are damp and
are drear ;
Keen blows through the ruins the blast ;
Oh ! let us away and our journey pursue ;
Fair Blumenberg's Castle will rise on our
view,
Soon as Falkenstein Forest is past.

" Why roll thus your eye-balls, why glare
they so wild ?
Oh ! chide not my weakness nor frown,
that a child
Should view these apartments with dread ;
For know, that full oft have I heard from my
Nurse,
There still on this Castle has rested a curse,
Since innocent blood here was shed.

" She said, two bad spirits, and ghosts all in
white,
Here use to resort at the dead time of night,
Nor vanish till breaking of day ;
And still at their coming is heard the deep
tone
Of a bell—loud and awful—Hark ! hark !
'twas a groan !
Good Uncle, oh ! let us away !"

" Peace, serpent !" thus Osric—the Lion,
replies,
While rage and malignity gloom in his
eyes ;
Thy journey and life here must close ;
Thy Castle's proud turrets no more shalt
thou see ;
No more betwixt Blumenberg's Lordship and
me
Shalt thou stand, and my greatness oppose.

" My Brother lies breathless on Palestine's
plains,
And thou once removed, to his noble domains
My right can no rival deny ;
Then, stripling, prepare on my dagger to
bleed ;
No succour is near, and thy fate is decreed ;
Commend thee to Jesus, and die !"

Thus saying, he seizes the boy by the arm,
Whose grief rends the vaulted hall's roof,
while alarm
His heart of all fortitude robs ;
His limbs sink beneath him ; distracted with
fears,
He falls at his Uncle's feet, bathes them with
tears,
And—" Spare me ! Oh ! spare me !" he
sobs.

But ah ! 'tis in vain that he strives to appease
The miscreant ! in vain does he cling round
his knees,
And sue in soft accents for life ;
Unmov'd by his sorrow—unmov'd by his
pray'r,
Fierce Osric has twisted his hand in his hair,
And aims at his bosom a knife.

But e'er the steel blushes with blood, strange
to tell,
Self-struck, does the tongue of the hollow-
ton'd bell
The presence of midnight declare :
And while, with amazement, his hair bristles
high,
Hears Osric a voice, loud and terrible, cry,
In sounds heart-appalling—" Forbear !"

Straight curses and shrieks thro' the chambers
resound,
With hellish mirth mingled ; the walls shake
around ;
The groaning roof threatens to fall ;
Loud bellows the thunder ; blue lightnings
still flash ;
The casements they clatter ; chains rattle ;
doors clash ;
And flames spread their waves through the
hall.

The clamour increases ; the portals expand ;
O'er the pavement's black marble now rushes
a band
Of dæmons all dropping with gore ;
In visage so grim, and so monstrous in
height,
That Carloman screams as they burst on his
sight,
And sinks without sense on the floor.

Not so his fell Uncle : he sees that the throng
Impels, loudly shrieking, a female along,
And well the sad spectre he knows :
The dæmons with curses her steps onward
urge ;
Her shoulders with whips form'd of serpents
they scourge,
And fast from her wounds the blood flows.

" Oh ! welcome," she cry'd, and her voice
spoke despair ; [share,
" Oh ! welcome, Sir Osric, the torments to
Of which thou hast made me the prey :
Twelve

Twelve years have I languiſh'd thy coming to ſee ;
Ulrilda, who periſh'd diſhonoured by thee,
Now calls thee to anguiſh away !

" My ruin completed, thy love became hate ;
Thy hand gave the draught which conſign'd me to Fate ;
Nor thought I death lurk'd in the bowl ;
Unfit for the grave, ſtain'd with guilt, ſwell'd with pride,
Unbleſt, unabſolv'd, unrepenting I dy'd,
And dæmons ſtraight ſeiz'd on my ſoul !

" Thou com'ſt, and with tranſport I feel my breaſt ſwell !
Full long I have ſuffer'd the torments of hell,
And now ſhall its pleaſures be mine !
See, ſee, how the fiends are athirſt for thy blood !
Twelve years has my panting heart furniſh'd their food,
Come, wretch, let them feaſt upon thine !"

She ſaid, and the dæmons their prey flock'd around ;
They daſh'd him with horrible yell on the ground,
And blood down his limbs trickl'd faſt :
His eyes from their ſockets with fury they tore ;
They fed on his entrails, all reeking with gore,
And his heart was Ulrilda's repaſt.

But now the grey cock told the coming of day ;
The fiends with their victim ſtraight vaniſh'd away,
And Carloman's heart throbb'd again :
With terror recalling the deeds of the night,
He roſe, and from Falkenſtein ſpeeding his flight,
Soon reach'd his paternal domain.

Since then all with horror the ruins behold ;
No ſhepherd, though ſtray'd be a lamb from his fold,
No mother, though loſt be her child,
The fugitive dares in theſe chambers to ſeek,
Where fiends nightly revel, and guilty ghoſts ſhriek,
In accents moſt fearful and wild !

Oh ! ſhun them, ye pilgrims, tho' late be the hour,
Tho' loud howl the tempeſt, and faſt fall the ſhow'r,
From Falkenſtein Caſtle be gone !
There ſtill their ſaid banquet Hell's denizens ſhare ;
There Oſric—the Lion, ſtill raves in deſpair ;
Breathe a prayer for his ſoul, and paſs on !

TO A ROBIN FREQUENTING THE BOTTOM OF MY GARDEN.

I.

GENTLE Robin, minſtrel ſweeteſt
Of the ever vocal grove,
Why whene'er my eye thou meeteſt
Break'ſt thou off thy ſong of love ?

II.

For a ſong I've hither ſought thee ;
Whither wing'ſt thy fearful way ?
See the mealy boon I've brought thee,
To reward thy gen'rous lay.

III.

Is it thou ſuſpecteſt treaſon
Lurking in the proffer'd fare ?
Little wouldſt thou think thou'dſt reaſon,
Didſt thou know me, to beware.

IV.

Doſt thou never find beſide thee
Scatter'd crumbs from hand unknown ?
I the daily meal provide thee !
From my hands the bounty's thrown.

V.

Oft the frugal offals dealing
Would my abſent parent ſtand ;
I, to ſooth a filial feeling,
Still extend the lib'ral hand.

VI.

Ev'ry note I hear thee utter
Calls her image to my mind ;
Ev'ry time I ſee thee flutter
Minds me who to thee was kind.

VII.

Thou'rt the medium of affection
'Twixt a ſon and mother dear ;
Love to thee, upon inſpection,
Does the face of duty wear.

VIII.

Let then faith thy fear embolden,
Freely peck, and pay a ſong ;
Fear no miſchief while I'm holden
By a tie of love ſo ſtrong.

Nuneaton. C.

SONNET.

I.

WHEN, as we trace yon winding ſhore,
We climb yon mountain's giddy height,
Faintly the ſurge is heard to roar,
And the bold landſcape fades from ſight.

II.

Steeples and tow'rs, that on the plain
With wonder ſtrike the gazing eyes,
Seen from aloft are ſeen in vain,
Or pleaſe with their diminiſhed ſize.

III.

III.

So, when a man his eye extends,
From Power's high elevated station,
O'er Life's low plains, where level friends
Once claim'd his love and admiration,

Their dwindled stature or escapes unseen,
Or yields diversion to his pride and spleen.

Nuneaton. C.

LINES
WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE WANDLE * AT THE CLOSE OF DAY.
ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND ON HIS RETIRING INTO THE COUNTRY.

——— *tecum libeat mihi sordida rura*
Atque humiles habitare casas, et figere cervos
VIRG.

STILL Ev'ning o'er the scene hath spread
Shadowy Twilight's murky gloom;
The sun to western skies hath fled,
The air a thousand shrubs perfume.

O! then from Fashion's giddy train,
From Folly's loud intemperate roar,
Let me retire to tread the plain,
To rove near Wandle's flow'ry shore.

I love to catch the last faint ray
That Phœbus shoots athwart the plain,
As o'er the dewy heath I stray,
Or wander thro' the rip'ning grain.

Or in some lonely shade reclin'd,
Where Philomela's plaintive song
May soothe to peace my troubled mind,
While lazy Wandle winds along

Toulmin! with thee, the world forgot,
Pleas'd from its cares I would retire,
Enjoy my calm sequester'd cot,
And tune to soft'ning love my lyre,

Then let maniac Envy rave,
Let Malice dart his shafts in vain,
We'd sink unenvied to the grave,
The humble tenants of the plain.

EDWIN.

SARAH's DREAM.
By E. S. J.
Author of WILLIAM and ELLEN.

THE silver Moon was shining bright,
And soft the sighing breezes blew,
When Sarah rose at dead of night,
And lightly trod the spangled dew.
Her heart was like to burst with grief;
For Joseph's sake she sore did weep;
When Morpheus stole and gave relief,
And clos'd her tearful eyes to sleep.
Lull'd by the waves upon the bed
Of tangled sea-weed on the shore,
A whisp'ring spirit softly said,
"Sweet Sarah, Love, oh! weep no more."
All tempest tost upon the Coast,
She saw her well-known Joseph stand;
With hollow eye his shiv'ring Ghost,
And palid was her Joseph's hand.
The tears ran streaming from his eyes,
While list'ning to the Ocean's roar,
"Ah, me! how oft," the phantom cries,
"With thee I've trod this well known shore.
My body feeds the hungry Bear,
Which on the gloomy Coast doth prowl;
The gloomy Coast to him is dear,
And dearer is the Tempest's scowl.
Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
At random on the Ocean drove,
All cheerless, to the Northern lights
Against the stormy sea we strove.
The wind sung dreary thro' the shrouds,
With dread dismay fill'd ev'ry soul;
The gulls scream'd darkling in the clouds,
Foretold us of the Tempest foul.
The screaming gull was dear to me;
Perhaps upon my native Coast
That bird did come and tell to thee,
How Joseph for thy love was lost.
Without a sail, without a mast,
Upon the sullen savage shore,
Our friendless bark with fury dash't,
Sweet Sarah, Love, oh! weep no more.
Oh! listen to a faithful Ghost,
Whose only fault was loving thee;
Upon the main all tempest tost,
And buried in the womby sea.
Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
We strove to veer the hateful shore;
All cheerless to the Moon's pale lights,
Sweet Sarah, Love, oh! weep no more.
Yon holly boughs, which glisten now
Their silver bosom to the Moon,
Have often heard thy Joseph's vow,
As we did wander here alone.
This sea-weed here, which smells so sweet,
Has oft been witness to my pain;
I little thought with ghostly feet
That I should seek thee here again.
Yon willow boughs did seem to weep,
But all their weeping was in vain;
My body's bury'd in the deep,
And lies beneath the stormy main.
I blame not thee, sweet Sarah dear,
I smil'd on Death for love of thee;
And all I ask is but a tear;
In peace I lie beneath the sea.
Thou shalt some other Joseph find,
Sweet Maid, who shall prove kind to thee,
As ever was thy Joseph kind,
Sweet Sarah, weep no more for me."
The cock crew loud, the Spirit fled,
And scarcely touch'd the pebbled shore;
The morning rear'd her rosy head,
And Sarah wept her love no more.

E. S. J.

* Wandle, a small river in Surry, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, and originally gave name to that village.

SONNET

SONNET TO THE OWL,

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

O THOU who ſhroud'ſt thee in yon ivy'd tow'r,
Where Phœbus never ſhot his gariſh eye,
Nor deign'ſt to quit thy loneſome ſecret bow'r
'Till Night with cobweb mantle robes the ſky;

II.

Then ſlowly ſailing round the cloiſter's gloom
Thou chaunteſt forth thy harſh unhallow'd lay,
Telling thy ſorrows to the pale-eyed moon,
And * mocking her † who ſings on yonder ſpray.

III.

Perhaps in pity 'tis you wailing moan
To view me wand'ring cheerleſs and unbleſt,
Like hapleſs Petrarch, in theſe ſhades alone,
To guard the ſpot where Laura's aſhes reſt.

IV.

Te ſee me frantic claſp the "mould'ring heap"
Beneath whoſe turf her maiden reliques ſleep.

T. ENORT.

Borough, 5th April 1797.

LINES

ON THE PRESENT TASTE FOR PUBLIC PLEASURE IN LONDON.

———*Migravit ab aure voluptas*
Omnis, ad incertis oculos, & gaudia vana.

GREAT Shakſpeare's nature, Otway's tale of woe,
The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of Rowe,
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful ſtrain,
Solicit now Londinum's ſons in vain;
Jonſon's ſtern humour, Vanburgh's ſprightly eaſe,
And Congreve's flaſhes, now no longer pleaſe.
Purcell's ſoft notes, Corelli's melody,
And Handel, wond'rous Maſter, to untie
The hidden chains and links of Harmony,
With unavailing efforts tempt the ear
Their varied powers of magic ſounds to hear.
Sated with excellence, to whim we fly,
And own no ſenſe but the capricious eye;
With rapture ſee the Antic's French grimace
And geſtures, never ſtealing into grace;
The human form, in Nature's high diſdain,
Contorted, as in agony of pain;
Th' extended quivering foot with rapture view,
Critics ſublime of Pantomima's *ſhoe.*

S.

SONNET TO A REDBREAST,

WRITTEN IN OCTOBER 1796.

DOMESTIC Songſter of the waning year,
I bid thee welcome, and thy wild notes greet;
Altho' they tell th' approach of winter drear,
No artful concert's to my ear ſo ſweet.

Emblem of poverty!—how hard thy fate
When wintry tempeſts ſcowl along the ſky!
Methinks thou wail'ſt the abſence of thy mate,
Singing thy love-lorn ſong:—juſt ſo do I.

Peace to the ‡ Bard who, taught by Nature's law,
From tyrant man at once could ſet thee free;
Oft have I read the plaintive tale of woe,
Oft ſhed a tear for innocence and thee:
Come then, ſweet bird! nor wander to and fro,
Welcome to dwell beneath this humble roof with me.

Carliſle. R. ANDERSON.

SONNET

TO A YOUNG LADY,

WRITTEN ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

SWEET artleſs Maid, of beauty rare,
We celebrate the day which gave thee birth;
Whilſt laughter-loving Health joins in our mirth,
And gay Contentment's ſmiles all gladly ſhare:

Time points to the revolving year,
And whiſpers ſoon thy roſeate charms will fade:
So haſt thou ſeen, beneath the hawthorn ſhade,
The flow'rets droop when wintry ſtorms appear.

Long may'ſt thou bloom a flow'r ſo fair,
And frowning Poverty far from thee keep;
Nor pale-ey'd Sorrow cauſe thee e'er to weep,
But Virtue guard thee with a parent's care;
And with each year may life's pure joys increaſe,
'Till Angels waft thee to the realms of peace!

Carliſle. R. ANDERSON.

* As the notes of the owl and nightingale are both equally mournful, though the former's are of a diſſonant unpleaſing turn, and the latter raviſhingly plaintive, yet, as both theſe birds are ſilent in the day, and are often heard in ſome ſolitary ſpot together, I think the term "mocking" is peculiarly appropriate, though I have never known any writer to have made the above compariſon.

† The nightingale.

‡ Alluding to the author of "The Norfolk Tragedy"

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER XCI.

[*Continued from Page* 168.]

LORD BACON.

"THE multitude of Penal Laws, says this oracle of human wisdom, "expounds the curse of the Prophet, "Pluet super eos laqueos," and which are more than showers of hail and rain to cattle, for they fall upon men." The severity, indeed, no less than the multitude of those snares to mankind, are to be much complained of in this country, second, as Lord Bacon says, to no other country in Europe for good laws. Upwards of one hundred and sixty crimes are punished with death in our Criminal Code; that punishment, of all terrible things the most terrible (according to an Ancient), is inflicted equally on him who destroys the image of his Creator, and on him who cuts a hop-bine. Our Legislators seem, like Draco, to have written their laws with human blood, and to have regarded the life of a man in no higher estimation than the appendage of a plant. Against this disproportion of crime to punishment many persons have insisted; the virtuous Sir Thomas More, the eloquent Dr. Johnson, the learned Sir William Blackstone, and the experienced and benevolent Mr. Colquhoun *. Amidst the many reforms that have been projected in Parliament, none surely would do more honour to it, and perform more service to those from whom it derives its power, than a reform of our Penal Statutes; Statutes but too often made, as Lord Bacon says, upon the spur of the occasion, and without that general reference to the disposition of man, without which no great good can ever be effected. Hence many crimes go unpunished from the severity of the punishment; prosecution changes its name very properly into that of persecution. Many great crimes, as breach of trust, incur no punishment at all.

It would surely be wise and humane in the Legislature to interfere in this chaos of legal and of moral confusion, and to appoint Commissioners to reduce into a general system of Criminal Law a code of offences and of punishments that may bear their proper proportion to each other, and to whose assistance the most learned Judges and the most excellent practical Magistrates shall be called. The time and the pains bestowed upon this noble work would be amply compensated by its utility to the country, and by the applauses with which it would be received by their grateful fellow-citizens; and then Bracton's celebrated wish would be realized, "Ut pœna ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniet."

Mr. Colquhoun, for many good reasons, is strenuous for the appointment of a public Prosecutor for the Crown in all criminal cases, assisted by Deputy Prosecutors under the Attorney-General for the time being. "An establishment," adds he, "of this sort, even at a very small salary, would be considered as an honourable *entrée* to many young Counsel, who, in protecting the public against the frauds, tricks, and devices of old and professed thieves, by which at present they escape justice, would also, by keeping the stream pure, allow no advantage to be taken of the prisoner."

On the subject of Criminal Law the exquisite Instructions of Catherine the late Empress of Russia, "Beccaria on Punishments, with Voltaire's Comment," and "Les Loix Penales, by De Valaze," Alençon, 1704, octavo,—may be perused with great advantage.

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

says, in one of his Letters to Voltaire,

"I have been very ill this winter; but since my recovery I go on nearly as I used to do.

"With respect to my old method of not sparing myself, I still persist in it. The more care one takes of one's self, the more delicate and weak the body becomes. My situation requires labour and action, and I make my body and mind yield to their duty. It is not a matter of necessity that I should be alive, but it is completely so that whilst I am alive I should be active. I have always been the better for this method of conducting myself. I do not, however, recommend it to any one, and am contented with following it myself.

"I have now survived twenty-six years a stroke of the apoplexy which I had in 1749. I hope that you will do the same with your semi-apoplexy, which is not very dangerous, if you observe a strict regimen, and eat no suppers. I hope that we shall still preserve you, a long

* See that excellent Magistrate's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, octavo, 1796, printed for Dilly; in which one is at a loss whether to admire most, the benevolent intention, or the sagacious execution of its author.

a long time, for the satisfaction of those who think *."—

Potsdam, Dec. 4, 1775.

STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND.

To great elegance of manners this unfortunate Prince adds great powers of eloquence, for he might be justly stiled the best public speaker in his own dominions. Eloquence, however, without arms, can effect but little to preserve a kingdom invaded by superior force. This accomplished Prince saw, the other day, at Wilna, an acquaintance of Mr. Charles Fox, to whom he desired his compliments and acknowledgements, for having, by his speeches in our House of Commons, hurled him from the Throne of Poland. To that honourable and upright Patriot, as well as to the versatile Mr. Burke, is Europe indebted for the division of Poland, and that order, or rather disorder of things that is at present taking place in many parts of the Continent; the conduct and speeches of these good souls, pending the Russian armament, having thus forcibly rendered them the benefactors of their country and of mankind.

STATE PAPER.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ART. I.

THERE shall be Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the VIth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance, and concession, open or secret, given by him to the Coalition armed against the French Republic, and to every Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, with whatever Power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish, either for the present or any future war, to any Power armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, or provisions of money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present Treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments existing before the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the Powers armed against the French Republic shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present War, in the Ports or Roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the War, all the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated in every respect as the most respectable Powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its Ambassador or Minister, its Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce, absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the Cities and Territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the Territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic Religion in those Legations.

VIII. The Citadel and Villages forming the Territory of the City of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic till a Peace with the Continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles of Seigniories attached to the Territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the Treasurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the sum of 1,500,000 of French

* Voltaire certainly deserves great praise for his writings in favour of Toleration, and for those against the Torture, and many other abuses in the ancient regimen of France. Had he confined himself to these topics, had he not attacked Revealed Religion, and the venerable and important doctrines of the Immateriality and the Immortality of the Soul, had he not by that dangerous brilliancy of wit, and that seduction in writing which he possessed, ridiculed the sacred Scriptures, and made *irreligion easy to the meanest capacity*, he might well have been classed amongst the illuminators of the human race, and would have had the fairest claims to those immortal laurels which his grateful countrymen would willingly have bestowed upon the Emendator of their Laws and the assertor of their just rights.

Livres

Livres Tournois, of which 1,000,000 ſhall be in ſpecie, and 500,000 in diamonds and other valuable effects; beſides the ſum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th Article of the Armiſtice ſigned at Bologna on the 5th Meſſidor, in the 4th Year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holineſs on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to ſettle finally what ſhall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the Armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, his Holineſs ſhall provide the army with 800 cavalry horſes accoutred, and 800 draft horſes, bulls, and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the Territory of the Church.

XII. Beſides the ſum mentioned in the preceding Articles, the Pope ſhall pay to the French Republic, in ſpecie, diamonds, and other valuables, the ſum of 15,000,000 of French Livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres ſhall be paid in the courſe of March and five in the courſe of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Armiſtice ſigned at Bologna, concerning the manuſcripts and objects of Art, ſhall be carried into complete execution as ſpeedily as poſſible.

XIV. The French army ſhall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as ſoon as the Xth Article of the preſent Treaty ſhall be executed and accompliſhed.

XV. The French army ſhall evacuate the Province of Maccrata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their Territories, as ſoon as the firſt five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth Article of the preſent Treaty ſhall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French ſhall evacuate the Territory of the City of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as ſoon as the ſecond five millions of the ſum mentioned in the XIIth Article of the preſent Treaty ſhall have been delivered; and the IIId. Xth, XIth, and XIIth, ſhall have been executed. The laſt five millions, making up the whole of the ſum ſtipulated to be paid by the XIIth Article, ſhall be paid at the fartheſt in the courſe of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the City of Rome and at Loretto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three Provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the eſtate of Meſola and its dependencies, the Pope reſerving to himſelf, however, in caſe they ſhall be ſold, a third of the ſums ariſing from ſuch ſale, which ſhall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holineſs ſhall diſavow, by his Miniſter at Paris, the aſſaſſination of the Secretary of Legation, Baſſeville; and, in the courſe of the year, the ſum of three hundred thouſand livres ſhall be paid to and divided amongſt thoſe who have ſuffered by this event.

XIX. His Holineſs ſhall ſet at liberty all perſons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief ſhall permit all the priſoners of war from the troops of his Holineſs to return home as ſoon as he ſhall have received the ratification of this Treaty.

XXI. Until a Commercial Treaty ſhall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the Commerce of the Republic ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed and treated by the States of his Holineſs on the ſame footing as the Nation moſt favoured in its Commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the Peace concluded by the preſent Treaty between the French Republic and his Holineſs is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The Poſt of France ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed at Rome, in the ſame manner as it exiſted before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, inſtituted at Rome for all the French, ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhall continue to be conducted as before the War. The Palace belonging to the Republic, where this ſchool is held, ſhall be reſtored without waſte.

XXV. All the Articles, Clauſes, and Conditions, of the preſent Treaty ſhall be, without exception, obligatory for ever, as well on his Holineſs as on his ſucceſſors.

XXVI. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified with the ſhorteſt poſſible delay.

Made and ſigned at the Head-quarters of Tolentino, by the ſaid Plenipotentiaries, 19th Feb. 1797.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,
CACAULT.

To Cardinals Maltei, L. Galeppi, L. Duca, Braſchi, Oneſti, and Camillo, Marquis of Maſſia.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from Page* 209.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

THE Bill, for empowering the Bank of England to iſſue notes under 5l. was read a third time, and paſſed.

The Bank Small Note Bill, and ſix private Bills, received the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion.

The Lord Chancellor left the Woolſack, and ſtated, that in conſequence of the Marquis of Lanſdowne having inadvertently ſpoken and voted in the Houſe on Tueſday, without having taken the oaths required by law, he had incurred certain penalties and diſqualifications, which an Act of Parliament only could remove. He held a Bill in his hand for that purpoſe, to which his Majeſty had graciouſly aſſented, and he moved to bring it in; which being granted, the Bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.—Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

THANKS TO SIR JOHN JERVIS.

Earl Spencer, in a ſpeech of the higheſt panegyric on the late important victory over the Spaniards, moved, "That the thanks of the Houſe ſhould be conveyed by the Lord Chancellor to Sir John Jervis, for his brilliant and decided victory over the Spaniſh fleet, on the 14th of February 1797."

The Duke of Bedford hoped Miniſters had it in contemplation to move for ſome more ſignal mark of gratitude to him; he alſo thought the preſent motion not worded ſufficiently ſtrong to convey to poſterity that this was more than an ordinary victory. He ſuggeſted, therefore, that the words "ſo greatly ſuperior in number" ſhould be inſerted after the words "Spaniſh fleet."

Lord Spencer had no objection to the introduction of any words which the Houſe were inclined to think would more ſtrongly expreſs their ſenſe of his ſervice.

The Duke of Clarence bore teſtimony to the merits of Sir John Jervis; gave ſeveral inſtances, from his own knowledge, of the excellent ſtate and diſcipline in which the men and ſhips were invariably kept which were under his command; and, without meaning the ſlighteſt offence to any other, heſitated not to declare him the very beſt Officer in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Lord Guildford approved of the introduction of the words, as highly neceſſary to diſtinguiſh a ſervice that was, perhaps, the very ſalvation of the country; it was the moſt ſignal victory we had ever atchieved; and he hoped it would ever remain ſo, for he hoped no Britiſh fleet would ever again be left to engage ſo great a ſuperiority.

Lord Spencer, with much warmth, contended againſt ſuch a reſponſibility being thrown upon his ſituation as that a Britiſh ſquadron ſhould never have to contend with a ſuperior force:—he had in this inſtance, as he ſhould in every other, ſupplied the Admiral with every ſupport it was in the power of the country to enable him to do.

Lord Hood paid many compliments to the abilities and valour of Sir John; he ſaid, it appeared as if the gallant Admiral was aware that ſome great atchievement was neceſſary to diſpel our preſent gloom, and therefore, confident in the valour, ſpirit, and diſcipline of the Officers and men whom he had in command, he boldly hazarded a riſk which could only be equalled by his ſucceſs; no compliment, in his opinion, the Houſe could pay, would more than counterbalance the ſervice the country had received.

After a variety of obſervations on the ſubject, it was at length agreed, that the motion, with the amendment of *great ſuperiority* of the Spaniſh fleet ſhould be adopted; and the thanks of the Houſe to Sir John Jervis, and to the Flag Officers, mentioning them by name, and the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the victorious fleet, were voted.

CAUSE OF THE LATE ORDER OF COUNCIL.

The Duke of Bedford, after a long ſpeech, moved, "That a Select Committee, of fifteen Peers, be appointed to enquire into the cauſes for iſſuing the Order in Council of the 26th of February laſt."

Lord

Lord Grenville did not object to the appointment of a Committee, convinced, the more the matter was investigated, the more it would be to the credit of the Bank; but he could not agree to its being an open Committee; therefore he moved to leave out the word *Special*, and insert the word *Secret* in its stead.

The Duke of Bedford strongly contended against this, upon the ground that, so far from its being likely to be satisfactory to the public, it would be considered as a mockery, and add to the alarm.

Lord Grenville's amendment was then put and agreed to; after which he moved that the Committee be appointed by ballot.—Carried by a Majority of 39.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

The Earl of Albemarle rose to make his promised motion on the Naval Defence of Ireland. His Lordship entered into a copious detail of the naval operations, as well on the part of the enemy as the British fleets, respecting the attempt on Ireland, from the period of the French fleet quitting Brest, until the time of Lord Bridport's return to Portsmouth; and, from the whole, he argued, that neglect and mismanagement on the part of the British, were the causes why the enemy's fleet did not fall into our hands. He concluded by moving, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to inquire into the measures taken for the protection of Ireland by a naval force, on the late attempt of invasion."

On the question being put from the Woolsack,

Earl Spencer, in an argumentative speech of considerable length, replete with nautical detail, successfully replied to the Noble Earl. He rested with confidence on the decision of the House, conscious that the whole of what had taken place proceeded from causes out of the reach of human controul. He stood acquitted to himself.—He could not command what depended on the weather and the elements.—Could any person be found who could combat and controul these irresistible opponents, to him he would cheerfully resign the management of the British Navy, and would rejoice at the circumstance. For his part, he had made the best use of the means entrusted to his hands, and employed them in such a manner as a sense of duty, and the safety and honour of the country, had dictated.

Lord Hood opposed the motion, which he thought might be productive of much mischief, without answering any good purpose. Instead of these kinds of disputes, if all parties would cordially unite in support of Government, he had no doubt but that our endeavours would be successful, and that we should obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Earl Fitzwilliam considered the inquiry as necessary, to satisfy the people of Ireland that the defence of their country was not a secondary consideration, and that the security of England was not so much preferred to it, that their shores were left unprotected, when an attack from an enemy was reasonably to be expected.

Lord Grenville replied, so far from the safety of Ireland having been neglected, it had been the object of particular attention.

Earl Carlisle, Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Moira, the Duke of Bedford, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, supported the motion. After which the House divided upon Lord Albemarle's motion. —Contents, 14; Proxy, 1; in all, 15: —Non-Contents, 74; Proxies, 20; in all, 94; Majority, 79.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

Earl Moira rose to bring forward a motion on the state of Ireland. He set out with admitting the apparent delicacy of the question, and with anticipating the various objections which might be urged against his proposition; he allowed the propriety of the separate and independent Legislatures of both kingdoms adhering to the constitutional bounds prescribed to them in particular cases, and was aware of the allowable jealousy which, on such occasions, should be entertained by either; but such a line of reasoning could not apply to the present occasion. He contended that, when an urgent necessity arose, when circumstances took place in which the general safety or welfare of both kingdoms were involved, it was proper, it was necessary, that either the one or the other should boldly step forward, and, with manly openness, avow its sentiments in such a manner as to evince to the public the purity of its motives, and that it was on great and obvious grounds of public utility alone that its interference was offered. His Lordship then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, imploring his paternal and benevolent intervention to remedy

medy the discontents which unhappily prevail in his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and threaten seriously to affect the dearest interests of the British Empire."

On the question being put,

Lord Grenville rose.—His Lordship began by regretting the absence of his Noble and Learned Friend (the Chancellor), from whose experience and abilities their Lordships would receive much assistance. He imagined that the Noble Earl who brought forward the motion might conceive he had very strong grounds to proceed on, or he would not have urged their Lordships to entertain such a very objectionable proposition; a proposition which would in effect go to violate the solemn contract made between the Legislators of Great Britain and Ireland, to tear asunder the bonds of union between the two countries, and to strike at the very foundations of the British Empire. His Lordship deemed the proposed call upon his Majesty to be at least highly superfluous; there was no need of imploring his paternal intervention; the whole tenor of his conduct towards Ireland shewed there was no necessity for urging him. Respecting the subject of the separation of the Legislative Powers of the two countries, and confirming the independence of that of Ireland, his Lordship went into an historical detail. The business was first taken up about 14 years ago, and he recited the different concessions which were made with this view, in the order in which they took place:—the renunciation of her claims on the part of Great Britain, the repeal of the 6th of George I. and the subsequent indulgences which were granted to the Irish in matters of Constitutional and commercial regulation; these were granted to that nation by the most solemn Acts of the British Parliament, and against all these, he must contend, the Noble Earl's proposition directly militated. On this ground it was that he principally opposed it, and he would trouble their Lordships no farther than to say, he deemed it his duty to give the motion his decided negative.

Earl Fitzwilliam spoke in favour of the motion. He considered the present as a case of exigency affecting the dearest interests of both countries, and in which no impropriety could obtain in the Legislature of the one addressing their common Sovereign to interpose and remedy those grievances which so seriously threatened both.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his decided disapprobation of the Motion. He considered the adoption of it as directly trenching upon the Legislative independence of Ireland, as it was clearly a matter of internal regulation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the Motion.

The Question being called for, the House divided on Lord Moira's motion. Contents, 20; Proxies, 1—Non-Contents, 72; Proxies, 20. Majority against the motion, 71. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The Earl of Oxford rose to make his promised motion for a Negociation for peace.—He prefaced it with a very short Address, in which he referred, in general terms, to what he alledged to be the distressed situation of the country, and the necessity that existed for a speedy pacification, in order to save it.—He also censured the conduct of Ministers with regard to the late Negociation for peace, and contended for their insincerity on the occasion; at the same time, he insisted on the sincerity and earnest wishes of the French Government to terminate the Negociation amicably.—He then moved an Address to his Majesty, of considerable length, and embracing a variety of topics.—The leading features of the proposition were to the following effect:—The situation of the country was set forth as embarrassed in such a manner, that the speedy restoration of peace was essential to its preservation and welfare. The general bad conduct of Ministers was insisted on, and particularly in the affair of the late negociation for peace, in which their insincerity was obvious. At the same time, the good-wishes of the French Directory for peace were no less evident; and these points were illustrated by copious quotations. The proposed Address then referred to Constitutional topics, and urged the propriety of restoring to Englishmen the ancient and free Constitution of their country, as the best means of insuring permanent prosperity. Above all, the necessity of peace was insisted on, and his Majesty was implored to order steps to be taken towards accelerating these desirable ends, &c.

On the question being put,

Lord Grenville observed, that it was totally unnecessary to reply in any detail to the very extraordinary string of propositions their Lordships had just heard. With

With reſpect to the prominent feature in the motion—that which reſpected the Negociation for peace, it was a ſubject which the Houſe had recently diſcuſſed, and ſolemnly decided. In this view he would move, that the Addreſs of their Lordſhips on that occaſion, namely, of the 30th of December laſt, be read : this, he obſerved, contained every neceſſary argument againſt that part of the motion; and it would be ſeen, that, ſo far from the Negociation being terminated by this country, it was inſolently and abruptly broken off by the Government of France.

The Addreſs abovementioned was accordingly read by the Clerk; on which

The Duke of Norfolk roſe.—He obſerved, that the circumſtance of their Lordſhips having come to ſuch a deciſion, even allowing it to have been unanimous and juſt, was certainly no reaſon why they ſhould not conſider and deliberate upon the ſubject again when occaſion required. He contended, that the inſincerity of Miniſters was apparent; and he had no hope of an adequate peace, until the negociation of it was entruſted to abler and wiſer perſons. He reprobated the idea of making the ceſſion of Belgium by France a *ſine qua non* in the Negociation : if that was inſiſted upon, we never ſhould have peace.

The Earl of Morton ſaid, he deemed it incumbent on him to reſiſt the motion, with a view to the conſiſtency and dignity of the proceedings of the Houſe, and preſſed the Houſe to recollect, that the French had not only broken off the Negociation for peace, but originally commenced the war—we were not the aggreſſors.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne ſaid, he certainly would ſupport the motion. A late deciſion of the Houſe on the ſubject was no ground that they ſhould not take it up again; and it would hardly be denied him, that the preſent alarming ſtate of the country did render ſuch diſcuſſion neceſſary. His Lordſhip generally cenſured the conduct of Miniſters with reſpect to the late Negociation, and concluded with aſſerting, that the ſituation of this country was as well known in France as it was in England.

The Earl of Guildford ſaid, he would ſupport the motion, as he would every other propoſition that had a tendency to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace.

Earl Spencer thought the adoption of the motion, inſtead of accelerating peace, would retard it. It would, in effect, be holding out to France and to Europe, that we were willing to make peace upon any terms.

The Earl of Carliſle was decidedly againſt the motion. He was ſurpriſed to hear the ſincerity of Miniſters in their wiſhes for peace doubted. He ſaw no poſſible reaſon why they ſhould be otherwiſe.

Lord Grenville entered into a very able and ſpirited reply, and ſucceſsfully refuted the various arguments which had been urged in favour of the motion; after which the queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided—For the motion, 16; Proxy, 1.—Againſt it, 52; Proxies, 19.—Majority, 54.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Land Tax Commiſſioners Bill, together with ten private Bills.

The different Bills on the Table were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages, and their Lordſhips adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD ſtated the great inconvenience that aroſe to manufacturers not having the means of paying their workmen on a Saturday, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of ſpecie. The giving currency to the paper of the Bank of England, and the Banks in Weſtminſter and the Borough of Southwark, would be of little avail in the remote parts of the kingdom, where the tradeſmen and labourers could not have half the confidence in a Guinea Bank Note iſſued from Charing Croſs or the Strand, that they would if iſſued by a man of known opulence and reſpectability in their own neighbourhood. He concluded by moving "for leave to bring in a Bill to ſuſpend the Act for a time limited, which prohibited manufacturers and bankers from iſſuing ſmall

ſmall notes in payment, as far as related to manufacturers and bankers not reſiding in London, Weſtminſter, and the Borough of Southwark."—Agreed to.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for permitting the Bank of England to iſſue notes under the value of five pounds; the report was immediately brought up, read a firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to.—Upon the queſtion being put and carried that the Bill be engroſſed,

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that the ſtate of the public intereſt required that the Bill ſhould be read a third time on that night, yet he had no objection that ſome more time ſhould be given for its conſideration.——Bill ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Fox then moved, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Cauſes of the Order of Council."

After ſome little more debate, the Houſe dividing, there appeared for Mr. Fox's motion 67; againſt it 161.

Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, "That Mr. Fox's name be added to the Secret Committee," which was negatived by a majority of 91. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird brought up his Bill for ſuſpending the reſtrictions of two Acts, the one of the 15th, and the other of the 17th, of his preſent Majeſty, and permitting the iſſue of ſmall notes.—The Bill was read a firſt time; and on the queſtion for the ſecond reading,

Mr Sheridan aſked if the iſſue of thoſe notes was limited to Bankers only?

Mr. Bird ſaid, the operation of the Bill was general, and would extend to merchants, &c.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. Sheridan and Alderman Luſhington, on the danger of an unlimited iſſue of ſmall notes,

Mr. Bird moved, that the Houſe do now reſolve itſelf into a Committee; which being agreed to, the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if then engroſſed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for allowing Traders and others to iſſue ſmall Notes, after ſome converſation as to the mode of enforcing payment of theſe Notes, in which Mr. Pitt alluded to the probability of a new Copper Coinage, the Bill was read a third time.

A clauſe was brought up by way of rider, ſubjecting the Iſſuer of a Note, on non-payment, to a penalty of twenty ſhillings, with debt and coſts; and alſo, on refuſing to comply, to authoriſe Juſtices of the Peace to iſſue a warrant of diſtreſs on the party's effects.

The Thanks of the Houſe were voted to Sir John Jervis, alſo to Vice-Admirals Thompſon and Parker, Rear-Admiral Nelſon, and to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on board his Majeſty's fleet, for the brilliant and ſplendid victory gained over the Spaniſh fleet on the 14th of February.

Mr. Whitbread roſe, in purſuance of his notice, to move for a Committee of Enquiry into the meaſures adopted by Government reſpecting the late deſcent attempted by the enemy on the Coaſt of Ireland; which was got rid of after a long debate, by Mr. Dundas's moving the previous queſtion; there appearing for the previous queſtion 209.—Againſt it 62.—Majority 147.

The Chairman of the Committee to enquire into the concerns of the Bank of England reported, that they had entered into a full examination of the engagements of the Bank, and of its funds for diſcharging the ſame—that they had found the outſtanding engagements, on the 25th of February laſt, to amount to the ſum of 13,770,390l. and that the funds and ſecurity applicable to the payment of the ſame amounted to 17,597,280l. leaving a balance of nearly FOUR MILLIONS, excluſive of a debt due from the Government of the country to the Bank of 11,686,800l. (upon which an intereſt of three per cent. was annually paid); ſo that they had left after the diſcharge of all demands upon them nearly FIFTEEN MILLIONS ſterling.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHERS MEAT.

Mr. Mainwaring roſe to make his promiſed motion on this ſubject. It appeared, that the high price of meat was, in a great degree, owing to the practices of jobbers, who went round the country to buy up large quantities of cattle, which were afterwards jobbed again from them, and ſometimes went through three or four hands before they reached the market. The laſt of theſe jobbers ſent them to London, with a fixed price on their heads, contrary to the practice of the grazier, who would ſell them for the price of the day It was in evidence before the Committee laſt Seſſions, that one of theſe jobbers had gained in the

ſpring of 1795 no leſs than 2000l. and there were a variety of inſtances where they had cleared other conſiderable ſums. More recently they had gone into the further practice of buying up lean cattle from the breeders, and ſelling them again to the graziers.——The carcaſe butchers alſo, inſtead of purchaſing cattle in Smithfield, met them at the diſtance of ſome miles, and purchaſed half the ſupply intended for the London market. Smithfield market was thus made to appear thin. It might be ſaid that there were already laws to prevent this; but the preſent mode of proſecution was ſo expenſive and dilatory, it ſubjected a complainant to ſo much attendance, firſt, before a Grand Jury, and then at the Aſſizes, that offenders were ſeldom ſued, nor had they in general known houſes at which they could be found. The Houſe would, of courſe, be very cautious when they were called upon to interfere with any trade; but they would be alſo careful to cheriſh the labouring claſſes, which were the true ſupporters of our national importance and wealth. The report was then read; after which Mr. Mainwaring moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the foreſtalling, engroſſing, and regrating of live cattle.

Mr. Alderman Combe ſeconded the motion.

Leave was given, and Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Alderman Combe were ordered to bring in the Bill.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Quakers Bill, Mr. Pierrepoint objected to the Speaker's leaving the Chair; the Bill, which he had maturely conſidered, being, in his opinion, fraught with dangerous conſequences.

Mr. Serjeant Adair thought that all the objections to the Bill might be removed in the Committee. He then went over his former arguments in defence of it.

The Solicitor General repeated his objections, contending that the Bill went to pick the pocket of one man, to relieve the pretended ſcruples of another's conſcience. The conſcientious part of the Quakers, whom he much eſteemed, did not deſire the Bill.

Mr. Jefferys, of Poole, ſaid a few words for the Bill, and Mr. Hobhouſe and the Attorney General oppoſed it; after which the Houſe divided; for the Speaker's leaving the Chair 12.—Againſt it 28.

On a ſubſequent motion, the further conſideration of the Bill was poſtponed to that day three months.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

The Order of the Day for taking the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy into conſideration being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that the Reports related to two particular accounts; one, the competency of the Funds to defray the outſtanding engagements of the Bank; and the other, the neceſſity of continuing and confirming the Order of Council on the 26th of February laſt. In regard to an enquiry in Parliament, he conſidered it as a proper and neceſſary meaſure, becauſe the Houſe and the Public would thereby have an opportunity of ſeeing, that it was not without a due ſenſe of the neceſſity, that Government had ſuſpended the further payments of the Bank in ſpecie, becauſe, if the Bank had caſh enough to aſſiſt the public, it was impoſſible that their ultimate ſecurity ſhould not be eſtabliſhed on clear grounds. He ſhould take the general ſenſe of the Houſe on the neceſſity of continuing the reſtriction; and afterwards, he ſhould wiſh to have the real ſituation and reſources of the country enquired into; the preſſure of the preſent burdens, and the probable effects of new ones; the meaſures moſt important for the preſervation of the public ſafety, and the effect of the meaſures hitherto adopted. He was ſolicitous for a firm and candid inveſtigation into all theſe ſubjects; and having ſo declared himſelf, he concluded by ſubmitting his firſt motion, "That it be an Inſtruction to the Chairman of the Committee to move the Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the reſtrictions impoſed by an Order of Council of the 26th of February laſt on the payment of ſpecie by the Bank for a limited time."

Mr. Fox began by ſtating, that he could not coincide in the meaſure propoſed of guaranteeing the notes iſſued by the Bank; for it tended to cement Government and the Bank; and every thing that went to unite diſtinct functions in the public department, was, in his opinion, a great and additional calamity to the nation. Any Miniſter who adviſed his Majeſty to prorogue his Parliament until public credit was reſtored, ſhould it laſt for five years, ought, in his opinion, to be impeached. Mr. Fox, after reviewing the neceſſity of the meaſures

ſures which led to the Order of Council, which he termed not only a breach of faith, but an act of robbery, proceeded to ſtate his objections to the appointment of a Secret Committee to enquire into the cauſes of the neceſſity. He declared he ſhould oppoſe going into a Secret Committee by ballot, convinced as he was, from the experience of many years, that a Committee of that kind was the ſame as if actually appointed by the Miniſter.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the word *confirm*, as tending to give a legiſlative ſanction to the Order of Council.

Mr. Pitt explained, that nothing more was meant by the word, than to give a legal force and credit to a meaſure which the Committee had declared to be neceſſary.

The queſtion, "that leave be given to bring in the Bill," was then put and carried without a diviſion.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

THE BANK.

Mr. Sheridan, in conformity to notice, brought forward his motion on the affairs of the Bank. In a ſpeech of conſiderable length, he entered upon a general review of the relative ſituation of the Bank to Government and the Public; commented on the reports of the Committee, on which he founded his motion; pointed out the critical ſtate of public credit; deprecated a forced paper currency, which he conſidered as the prelude to national inſolvency, and as an opiate in a fever; and concluded by moving as a reſolution, "That it is the opinion of the Houſe, that immediate ſteps ought to be taken to enable Government to diſcharge the ſum of 11,686,000l. or a part due from it to the Bank."

Mr. Grey ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt very ably replied to the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, and concluded with moving the previous queſtion.

Mr. Sheridan explained, as did Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Fox ſupported the motion of his Hon. Friend.

A diviſion then took place.—For the previous queſtion 185—Againſt it 45. Majority 140.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

SINECURE PLACES AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Harriſon called the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject of no ſmall intereſt and importance to the country, at a period when the public expenditure ſo far exceeded the income that there appeared hardly a poſſibility of ſupporting any longer the accumulated burden to which this calamitous war had given riſe. The public burdens, he ſaid, were not merely occaſioned by the war expenditure; they were materially increaſed by the erection of new offices, and the profuſion and prodigality of Miniſters in every department, for the benefit of their ſatellites and dependants. This prodigality ought to arouſe the jealouſy and indignation of the Guardians of the Public Purſe. If the preſent ſyſtem of corrupt influence was not checked quietly within the walls of this Houſe, it would be done tumultuouſly without. By that new-fangled monſter called *Confidence*, the offspring of a too-confiding Houſe of Commons, were the diſcuſſions and deliberations of the Houſe influenced, and to this undue influence was to be aſcribed that train of accumulated burdens which were ſo grievouſly felt by the country. He then mentioned a few places and fees, not amounting to any conſiderable ſum, which he wiſhed to be applied to public purpoſes; among them were the ſalary of the third Secretary of State, which he ſtated at 5000l. a year, and certain fees, ariſing from Contingent Bills in the War Department, amounting to about 550,000l. He animadverted on the profligacy of Adminiſtration, and the diſtreſſes of the Public from the conſequent accumulation of taxes, and concluded by moving, as a reſolution, "That the extent of ſupplies voted to Government ſince the commencement of the war, and the enormous increaſe of taxes upon the people, made it incumbent upon the Houſe to enquire, Whether ſome alleviation of their burdens may not produced by the abolition of certain ſuperfluous offices, penſions, and exorbitant fees, and likewiſe what ſaving may accrue from an œconomical reform in the public expenditure."

Lord W. Ruſſel ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, after alluding to ſome irrelevant obſervations made by the mover and ſeconder of the motion, remarked, that the mover appeared to have two different objects in view; the firſt relative to the making retrenchments, and correcting profuſion in the eſtabliſhed offices of Government, and in ſinecure places and penſions—the ſecond to an enquiry into the ſtate of the national expenditure, and propoſing a check on the expences of the ſtate. This latter was already comprehended in a reſolution

which had paſſed the Houſe, to enquire into the finances of the country, and to conſider of the moſt practicable means for obtaining a diminution of the public expenditure. " The Hon. Gentleman means to include in the inveſtigation which he propoſes, ſubjects of the moſt extenſive and complicated nature. He wiſhes to embrace all the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the different branches of Government. He extends his enquiry into the diſburſements of Army, Navy, and even public eſtabliſhments. I am ready to admit (ſaid Mr. Pitt) that as far as this propoſition goes, it forms a ſubject worthy the conſideration of the Houſe; and the magnitude of it appears to be ſuch, that no man can ſay what will be the effect of it, or to what particular meaſures it may lead. Yet, the Hon. Gentleman in bringing before the Houſe conſiderations of ſuch extenſive views, and of ſuch high importance, adopts a very ſingular mode of proceeding. He does not think proper to offer matters, ſo momentous and complicated in their relations, in a direct manner, to Parliamentary diſcuſſion; but ſtates them as the object of a collateral enquiry, and introduces them immediately after his motion for retrenchment in the offices of Government. But certainly the Hon. Gentleman will not deny that there is an extreme difference between both objects; for the check which he propoſes on the public expences very much exceeds in importance that reform which he wiſhes ſhould take place in the eſtabliſhment and ſalaries of public offices. The diſtinction between theſe two objects being ſo evident, as the latter does not form any part whatever of the propoſition formerly ſubmitted to the Houſe by the Hon. Gentleman, nor of the notice which he gave of his motion of this night, I muſt conſider the manner of introducing it not only irregular, but inadequate to the magnitude of the enquiry which he propoſes to eſtabliſh. I alſo think it neceſſary to remind Gentlemen, that the objects which it comprehends form the grounds of my motion for the appointment of the Committee which has this night been choſen by ballot. I ſtated in general terms, previous to my bringing forward that motion, the various points to which the attention of the Committee was to be directed; but I could not, until I APPOINTED THAT COMMITTEE, proceed to offer, in a ſpecific manner, each of thoſe points. I therefore only ſtated, that it was my wiſh and deſire to move, as an inſtruction to the Committee, that, after enquiring into and aſcertaining the whole ſtate of the finances of the country—after reviewing the whole amount of the debt which had been incurred during the war—after inveſtigating the proviſions which had been made to meet it—after conſidering the probable amount of the total expence of public ſervice for the whole of the year 1797, and the ſums now applicable to defraying it; the Committee ſhould exerciſe a full power in forming and digeſting a plan for comptrolling the public expenditure, and to enquire and report upon the beſt and moſt practicable means of obtaining a diminution thereof. I therefore am not a little ſurprized, after ſtating theſe meaſures in general terms—meaſures which have been ſanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the Houſe, in conſequence of the appointment of the Committee for the profeſſed and acknowledged conſideration of thoſe very objects, that the Hon. Gentleman ſhould now bring forward a motion to the ſame end, and without any previous notice whatever."

After reaſoning with much ingenuity and effect on the juſtice and propriety of the offices under conſideration, Mr. Pitt called the attention of the Houſe to the reduction that had already been made, and the ſavings that had been made in conſequence. Under this notion of an economical reform in 1782, and a ſubſequent enquiry by the Treaſury, 278 offices had been aboliſhed, and the expences reduced from 171,000l. to 60,000l. The ſalaries of the Exchequer Office had been materially reduced, as had the Auditors of Impreſs. The ſavings from theſe were nearly 60,000l. The Penſion Liſt had been reduced ſince 1783 above 48,000l. and during the ſame period Sinecures in the Cuſtoms to the amount of 130, the expence of which was 10,680l. had been ſuppreſſed. In the Exciſe there was a ſaving of nearly 12,000l. and Lotteries, &c. were under ſuch regulation as prevented corrupt influence.

To aſcertain the ſtate of the expenditure compared with the income, was a fair ſubject of inveſtigation. Convinced as he was, that any attempt at enquiry, with a view to the production of an efficient reſource from the materials propoſed, would end in diſappointment,

he

he ſhould move the previous queſtion, not wiſhing to preclude the Houſe from enquiry, ſhould it afterwards be judged expedient. He accordingly moved the previous queſtion.

Mr. Sheridan ſupported the original motion; he admitted there were many Offices that were not overpaid, but there were a very great number that called either for abolition or reformation. He obſerved, the Gentleman oppoſite to him had places to the amount of 10,000l. per ann. but allowed he was a very active ſervant of the public. The Miniſter himſelf alſo had a ſinecure, and undoubtedly deſerved it, for having brought the country into its preſent happy and proſperous ſituation. Adverting to the number of Peers created by the preſent Adminiſtration, 160, he cenſured it as a laviſh diſtribution of Miniſterial Favours.

Mr. Roſe ſaid, that of the offices enumerated by Mr. Sheridan, there were *three* which he did not at preſent hold, and *one* which he never poſſeſſed. To the ſituation of Clerk of the Houſe of Lords he was appointed in conſequence of an Addreſs of the Houſe of Peers to his Majeſty. His ſalary as Secretary to the Treaſury was rightly ſtated at 3200l. a year, which was 2000l. a year leſs than any of his predeceſſors.

Mr. Wyndham conſidered the motion in a ridiculous point of view, and expreſſed his indignation at any petty ſyſtem for ſaving the ends of farthing candles and the parings of cheeſe!

Mr. Fox ſaid, the ſinecures alluded to in the motion were merely the power of holding nominal places under Government, without a plea of neceſſity or the ſanction of a grant from the Crown. Mr. Burke's reform did not confine itſelf to a ſubject of one or ten thouſand pounds. Its object was the ſaving of millions. He lamented that Mr. B. had aſſociated with and ſupported an adminiſtration conſtituted on principles directly oppoſite to thoſe maintained in moſt of his own books.—He contended that had it not been for the ſupport Miniſters received from perſons holding ſinecure places, the ſtate of France would never have been ſo formidable as to have diſtreſſed this country with ſuch heavy calamities; had it not been for the influence of the Crown, France would not have poſſeſſed Belgium, Holland, or Italy.—With regard to the argument that the influence of Parliament could act in contradiction to its ſentiments, he had the authority of Mr. Burke, who in one of his late pamphlets had aſſerted that the minority ſpoke the ſentiments of the majority. Alluding to Mr. Wyndham and others who had ſeceded from their former connexions, he ſaid, he was convinced, ſuch as quitted their friends, and ſwerved from the principles to which they were formerly attached, knew not their own motives. Their views of ambition end in reducing them to a ſtate of inſufficiency and indiſcretion. Theſe ſeceſſions of perſons from their eſtabliſhed connections created a jealouſy in the minds of the people that was pregnant with public miſchief. However he and his friends might be deſirous to be employed as oſtenſible agents of the country, he wiſhed the preſent motion might paſs, in order to prove to the people, that the view of poſſeſſing a place was not merely that of emolument; on this principle he wiſhed to deſtroy the exiſtence of ſinecure places.

Mr. Roſe, in ſome warmth, obſerved, that Mr. Fox, who had diſſipated his own fortune, was not, he thought, the moſt proper advocate for public economy.

Mr. Fox in reply obſerved, that Miniſters in their wiſh to inſult him on his having ſpent his own fortune, were not angry for his having diſſipated it, but for not having been mean enough to repair it.

Some warm words paſſed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Roſe, as to the reverſions held by both of them. Mr. Fox ſaid, ſeveral Exchequer and other offices, *after the lives of the preſent poſſeſſors*, ought to be aboliſhed.

Upon a diviſion there appeared, For the previous queſtion 167, againſt it 77.

The members of the Committee are, Fra. Gregor, J. H. Addington, Rowland Burdon, Henry Thornton, John Harriſon, R. B. Sheridan, C. Abbott, John Crewe, R.P.Carew, Eſqrs. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Hon. St. And. St. John, Cha. Yorke, Eſq. Rt. Hon. T. Steele, Tho. Stanley, and Wm. Baker, Eſqrs.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the name of Mr. Fox be added to the Committee. Ayes 75, Noes 148.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to erect the Corporation of Surgeons into a College.

Mr. Pitt moved the ſecond reading of

of the Bill for continuing and confirming the Order of the Privy Council to the Bank.

Mr. Fox said he should not oppose the second reading; but wished to know if it were to be obligatory on Government to receive Bank of England notes in payment of taxes; and whether Bank paper was to be legal payment between individuals, for neither of which he saw any provision in the Bill;—he thought also a clause should be added to limit the Bank in their advances to Government.

Mr. Pitt said, Mr. Fox had now stated matter which more properly belonged to the Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse violently objected to the Bill *in toto*, as an act of robbery and depredation upon the public creditor.

Mr. Grey confessed, that as the Order of Council had taken place, it would be impossible to open the door suddenly again. He was therefore for the second reading of the Bill. But what he wished to notice was, a paper which had been laid upon the table, and which contained very *alarming* information. From that paper it appeared, that on Saturday last Ministers had issued 120,000l. in Exchequer Bills, for the purpose of being paid to the agents of his Imperial Majesty, which Bills must be converted into specie, and could only be sent in specie to the Emperor.—The Bills were sold in the market at three, and three and a half per cent. discount; on whom was this loss to fall; on the Emperor, or on this country? The whole matter, he thought, was worthy the most serious attention of the House.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the Emperor's bills had been drawn and accepted long before the Order of Council was issued.—they formed part of the 500,000l. voted the Emperor before the recess, and we could not avoid paying them. Exchequer Bills were issued for this purpose, and part of the discount fell upon the Emperor.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday, and the House was ordered to be called over on Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the Order for the Commitment of the Bill for confirming and continuing the late Order of Council respecting the Bank stood for this day; but some circumstances had come to his knowledge since the notice was given, which induced him to postpone the Commitment of the Bill. He therefore moved, that the Order of the Day should be discharged, and that the Bill should be committed on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Abbot, in a speech of some length, urged the inconveniences that resulted from the defective manner in which the laws were promulgated, and expatiated on the Resolutions which he afterwards submitted to the Committee. It was his intention, he said, to move that the resolutions should be taken into consideration at a future period, and, in the interval, that they should be printed. He concluded by moving eight Resolutions, of which the following is the substance.

1. It is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that his Majesty's printer, instead of 1126 copies of Acts, as he now prints, be authorised and directed to print 3550 copies of every public Act, 200 of every public local Act (including Road, Canal Acts, &c.), and 200 of every private Act. The second and third Resolutions related merely to the mode of distributing those public and private Acts through the medium of the Post-Office. The fourth enjoins the Chief Magistrates of towns corporate, Scotch boroughs, and Sheriffs of counties, on receiving those copies, to preserve them for public use, and transmit them to their successors in office. The fifth charges the parties interested in the prosecution and event of private bills to transmit the copies to the Magistrates in their respective districts, without any additional charge to the public. The sixth directs the King's printer to state the general heads of the statutes, together with the general substance of each Act. The seventh provides that the duration of any temporary law be expressed in the title of the Bill, and at the end of it, and no where else. And the eighth enjoins, that all statutes intended to be revived shall be included in one Bill, describing the statutes respectively; and those of a temporary nature in another Bill, describing the precise duration and continuance.

The House resumed, the Chairman brought up the Report, and the Resolutions were ordered to be taken further into consideration this day se'nnight.

The other Orders being disposed of, the House adjourned.

WED-

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

Sir John Sinclair rose to submit the notice he had given of his intention to propose a measure for the cultivation of waste and other lands. It was unnecessary, he remarked, to dwell on the importance of a subject so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country. If it had been adopted when recommended by the Board of Agriculture, he asserted, that we should not now be suffering so much from a national calamity. In 1795, and the following year, no less than a million quarters of foreign wheat had been imported at the expence of 3,000,000l. sterling, which contributed in a great degree to the present scarcity of coin.—He concluded by requesting Gentlemen to give the subject the most serious attention, and moved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of Waste Lands, Common Arable Fields, Common Meadows, &c. within this kingdom.

The motion passed, and a Committee was appointed.

Mr. Keene moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting a list of the number of French prisoners in Great Britain, and how they were disposed of; also an account of the number of foreigners who have come into this country, from the 1st of May 1792, and now resident therein, distinguishing the laity and clergy, and the number of each respectively.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that Government were now using their utmost diligence to ascertain the number; and when the examination was completed, he had no objection to lay before the House the result of their researches.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bank Indemnity Bill, and the Clause for indemnifying the Bank for having stopt payment being read,

Mr. Fox said, he could not consent to a clause of this nature, as he considered obedience to the Order of Council, on the part of the Bank, as culpable rather than meritorious. The intimate connection that subsisted between Government and the Bank, made him extremely jealous in giving his consent to put the latter more under the controul of the former. If the rumour were true, there would be an end of public credit. The rumour he alluded to was, that the Bankers had gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting his interference with the Bank for more liberal discounts.—He urged the danger of making the King's Ministers the medium of accommodation at the Bank, and represented the interference of the hand of power as incompatible with the stability of public credit, and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution. Reprobating, as he did, the interference of Ministers, he should give his negative to the clause.

Mr. Pitt contended, that the Report of the Committee was sufficient authority for confirming the Order, and the indemnity was necessary to relieve the Bank from the penalties for their obedience to that Order. As to the interference so much reprobated by the Honourable Gentleman, he admitted that the Bankers had communicated to him the necessity of a supply of cash for the accommodation of their customers, and that he had used what influence he possessed as an individual, to further their views. He urged the propriety of agreeing to the clause.

Mr. Pollen was for delaying the passing of the Bill until the Secret Committee brought up their Report.

The Solicitor General entered into a general defence of the clause.

Mr. Sheridan attacked the clause in detail.—If the Committee adopted this clause without inquiry, they established this pernicious principle, that the Bank are bound to obey, and that they are sure of indemnity. He said, he could not conceive it possible to make Bank-notes a legal tender on the part of the Bank, without extending the regulation to the whole class of Bankers also.

Colonel Wood, the Attorney General, and others, spoke; after which, the clause was agreed to without a division.

The Committee next proceeded to the discussion of the restrictive clause, which, after the adoption of a variety of amendments, was agreed to.

On account of the lateness of the hour, and the discussion which was likely to arise on the filling up of the blanks, it was moved, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the resumption of the House. Leave was given accordingly.

Mr. Fox said, he had no objection to make way for the discussion of the Bank Bill,

Bill, by postponing his motion on the state of Ireland, which stood for to-morrow, to a future day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Petition from the Debtors in Lancaster Castle,

Colonel Stanley said, the object of his motion was to increase the allowance to persons charged in execution for debt, under the 2d Geo. II. from fourpence to sixpence a day. He therefore moved, as a Resolution, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend part of an Act of the 2d Geo. II. for the relief of persons confined for debt.

The Report was brought up, and leave given in conformity to the Resolution.

Mr. Fox rose to make a motion respecting the state of Ireland. He observed, that the business he had to bring before the House was not only of great importance, but likewise of great urgency, on account of the distracted condition of the sister kingdom. He entered into a detail of the circumstances that led to these discontents, the causes of which were fit subjects of investigation: First, the House ought to enquire how far the people of Ireland have had the benefit of the concessions that had been made; secondly, whether measures had been taken to allay the discontents among the Roman Catholics, who constituted five-sixths of the people of Ireland; and thirdly, to inquire into the causes of the discontents in the north of Ireland. The general dissatisfaction he ascribed to the calamities brought on by the war, in which the interests of the people were not consulted, and to their constitutional grievances. Ireland, he said, had not a Legislature even virtually representing the people, and they had as little share in the Government as the subjects of the most arbitrary Monarch. The concessions that had been made, he contended from a variety of facts, had not produced an independence on the Ministers and Cabinet of this country; it had only precluded the controul of the Legislature.

He took a rapid review of their political history from its dependence on this country, traced their progress to civilization and comparative freedom, and asserted, that the representation was so conducted, for purposes of emolument and corruption, as to bear only a faint resemblance to the representation of this country, with all its abuses (and flagrant they were), though they profess to be established on similar principles.

We were now, he said, in a state similar to the period of 1774, when we were to govern America by force, or make concessions. He related a variety of occurrences which preceded the American War, similar to those that have taken place in Ireland. The proclamation, for instance, for disarming the inhabitants of Massachuset's Bay, to the proclamation lately issued by General Lake at Belfast, and the disposition of the French to aid them in their resistance to the Government of Great Britain; though Government might disarm, experience proved their inability to keep the people disarmed.

He hoped, that on so urgent an occasion, no objections would be taken in point of form. The necessity of the interference ought to supersede all considerations of this nature. He concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the disturbed state of Ireland, and to adopt such lenient measures as may tend to restore tranquillity, and conciliate the affections of his Irish subjects."

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt objected to the motion, on the ground that the Legislature of this country, having abdicated the power of enforcing any requisition by our authority, we could not constitutionally interfere with an independent Legislature. Besides, the motion was, in his opinion, nugatory, as it went to advise his Majesty to extend his paternal regard to the sister kingdom; a circumstance which he had never ceased to do during a long and happy reign.

Lord Wycombe, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord Hawkesbury, Lord F. Campbell, and Colonel Fullarton, against it.

Mr. Fox replied; after which a division took place on the motion,

For it	84
Against it	220
Majority	136

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. Ryder, in a Committee of the whole House, moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave

leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of an Act of the present Seſſion, permitting the importation, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, with a view to take off the prohibition altogether, and to put the regulations reſpecting grain on the old footing. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Houſe, in an adjourned Committee on the Bill for Indemnifying the Bank for ſuſpending the payment of Notes in Specie, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, proceeded to read the reſidue of the Clauſes.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that the blank ſhould be filled up with the words " until the 24th of June 1797," which was put and carried.

The Committee having gone through the remaining parts of the Bill, the Report was ordered to be received.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Harvey to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1796.

YOU will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that a few hours after I anchored with the ſquadron in this Bay, the 2d inſt. I received a letter from Capt. Barton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, acquainting me that he had deſtroyed the French ſhip Le Decius and La Vaillante brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, La Thetis and La Penſée, were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for further information.

In conſequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilſon to obtain ſuch information as was neceſſary at that iſland, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, uſing his beſt endeavours to take or deſtroy the French frigates and protect the iſland of Anguilla; and he ſailed the ſame evening on that ſervice.

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Daniſh ſchooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the iſland of Anguilla, the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the iſland, and burnt ſeveral houſes, and committed every devaſtation poſſible, attended with acts of great cruelty, that on the appearance of the Lapwing they re-embarked their troops the night of the 26th, and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius of 26 guns, and Vaillante brig, mounting four thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, as a gun veſſel; that after a cloſe action of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the Decius ſtruck her colours. The brig ran on ſhore at St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was deſtroyed; that on the Lapwing taking poſſeſſion of the Decius, it was found ſhe had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chaced by two large French frigates, and Captain Barton found it neceſſary to take the priſoners and his men out of the Decius, and ſet fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 170 priſoners.

I ſhall take the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmitting any further accounts which may be ſent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and deſtruction of this force of the enemy, and ſaving the iſland of Anguilla from further depredation.

The French troops employed on this ſervice were picked men from Gaudaloupe; and there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the greateſt part of them have been taken or deſtroyed. Many of the ſoldiers were drowned in attempting to ſwim on ſhore.

The Lapwing had but one man killed (the Pilot) and ſix men wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Kingſmill, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces and Veſſels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Polyphemus, Jan. 13, 1797.

PLEASE to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſhip Druid is arrived at Kinſale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large

a large French ſhip, armed *en flute*, captured by them, named La Ville d'Orient, having on board 400 of the enemy's huſſars, completely equipped, beſides ſome mortars, cannon, muſkets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ſhips on the expedition againſt this country; and the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the further annoyance of the enemy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Phœbe, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Cawſand-Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that on the 10th inſt. Cape Clear bearing N.N.W. diſtant about 20 leagues, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command fell in with the French corvette L'Atalante, of 16 guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieutenant Dordelin, which, after a chaſe of eight hours towards the N. E. quarter, ſhe came up with and captured. The Atalante is a very fine brig, coppered, having 80 feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their Lordſhips think proper to order her to be inſpected, ſhe will, I think, be deemed fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. As ſoon as I ſhall have landed the priſoners, and received the Phœbe's men from the corvette, I purpoſe proceeding to ſea in further execution of their Lordſhips orders of the 3d inſt.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

ROB. BARLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

LIEUTENANT GARDINER, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hind, arrived here this morning in the La Favorite national privateer of eight guns, four pounders, and 60 men, captured by the Hind, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inſt. in the lat. of 48 deg. North, long. 8 deg. 30 min. Weſt.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th inſt. no French ſhips were there then.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

HIS Majeſty's ſloop Spitfire arrived this morning with the national brig L'Allerger, of 200 tons, laden with ammunition and entrenching tools, being one of the veſſels on the expedition to Ireland, which ſhe captured the 12th inſt. about 30 leagues to the weſtward of Uſhant, the Spitfire having been driven to that ſituation by ſtrong gales of northerly wind.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majeſty's Frigate Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to make known to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday laſt the 13th inſt. at half paſt noon, in latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. Uſhant bearing N. E. 50 leagues, we diſcovered a large ſhip in the N. W. quarter, ſteering under eaſy ſail for France: the wind was then at weſt, blowing hard, with thick hazy weather. I inſtantly made the ſignal to the Amazon for a general chace, and followed it by the ſignal that the chace was an enemy. At four P. M. the Indefatigable had gained ſufficiently upon the chace for me to diſtinguiſh very clearly that ſhe had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports ſhut, and that ſhe had no poop.

At 15 minutes before ſix we brought the enemy to cloſe action, which continued to be well ſupported on both ſides near an hour, when we unavoidably ſhot ahead; at this moment the Amazon appeared aſtern, and gallantly ſupplied our place; but the eagerneſs of Capt. Reynolds to ſecond his friend had brought him up under a preſs of ſail, and, after a well ſupported and cloſe fire for a little time, he alſo unavoidably ſhot ahead. The enemy, who had nearly effected running me on board, appeared to be much larger than the Indefatigable, and, from her very heavy fire of muſquetry, I believe was full of men: this fire was continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although ſhe frequently defended both ſides of the ſhip at the ſame time.

As ſoon as we had replaced ſome neceſſary rigging, and the Amazon had reduced her ſail, we commenced a ſecond attack, placing ourſelves, after ſome raking broadſides, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within piſtol-ſhot, was by both ſhips unremitted for above five hours; we then ſheered off to ſecure our maſts

It would be needlefs to relate to their Lordfhips every effort that we made in an attack which commenced at a quarter before fix P. M. and did not ceafe, excepting at intervals, until half paft four A.M. I believe ten hours of more fevere fatigue was fcarcely ever experienced; the fea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water; fome guns broke their breechings four times over, fome drew the ring bolts from the fides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our mafts were much wounded, the main top maft compleatly unrigged, and faved only by uncommon alacrity.

At about twenty minutes paft four, the moon opening rather brighter than before, fhewed to Lieutenant George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the forecaftle, a glimpfe of the land; he had fcarcely reached me to report it when we faw the breakers. We were then clofe under the enemy's ftarboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an inftant could be loft, and every life depended upon the prompt execution of my orders; and here it is with heartfelt pleafure I acknowledge the full value of my Officers and fhip's company, who with incredible alacrity hauled the tacks on board, and made fail to the fouthward. The land could not be afcertained, but we took it to be Ufhant, and in the Bay of Breft, crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again faw breakers upon the lee bow; the fhip was inftantly wore to the northward; and being then fatisfied that the land we had before feen was not Ufhant, the lingering approach of day-light was moft anxioufly looked for by all; and foon after it opened, feeing the land very clofe a-head, we again wore to the fouthward in twenty fathoms water. and a few minutes after difcovered the enemy, who had fo bravely defended herfelf, laying on her broadfide, and a tremendous furf beating over her. The miferable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more fincerely lamented by us, from the apprehenfion of fuffering a fimilar misfortune. We paffed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time four feet water in her hold, a great fea, and the wind dead on the fhore, but we had afcertained, beyond a doubt, our fituation to be that of Hodierne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the poffible chance of weathering the Penmark Rocks. Exhaufted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and every inch of canvas fet that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and by the bleffing of God weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the northward, when we ftood to the fouthward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertions were fully equal to any that could be effected under fimilar circumftances; the judgment with which fhe was managed during fo long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the higheft commendation, and to the heart of a friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much reafon to fpeak highly of my own Officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieutenants Thompfon, Norway, and Bell, Lieutenants O'Conner and Wilfon of the Marines, and Mr. Thompfon the Mafter, have abundant claims upon my gratitude, as well as every inferior Officer in the fhip. The fufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am fingularly happy to fay that my own are inconfiderable. The Firft Lieutenant, Mr. Thompfon, a brave and worthy Officer, is the only one of that defcription wounded, with eighteen men, twelve of which number have wounds of no ferious confequence, confifting chiefly of violent contufions from fplinters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, the 16th of January 1797.

CAPTAIN COUNTESS, of the Dædalus, informs me, that on the 8th inft. off Ufhant, in company with the Majeftic and Incendiary, he captured Le Suffrein, a French tranfport, which had been taken by the Jafon, and recaptured by Le Tortu frigate, and was going to Breft. She had two mortars, a quantity of fmall arms, powder, fhells, and fome intrenching tools on board, which he funk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Mr. Nepean, dated Cawfand Bay, Jan. 18, 1797.

In the evening of the 10th inft. the wind changed to the N. W. when I fhaped a courfe which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following after-

 noon

noon I took a private ſhip of war L'Eclair, of 18 guns and 120 men, and the ſame evening joined the Britiſh fleet.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 24, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Brunſwick, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Domingo, Oct. 31, 1796.

A SMALL French ſchooner privateer, mounting one gun and three ſwivels, and twenty-five men, called Le Capitaine Generoux, was brought in here the 18th inſt. captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Adventure and armed ſchooner Le Dauphin Royal, belonging to St. Domingo. She had ſailed from Aux Cayes two days, and had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Onſlow, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Naſſau, Yarmouth Roads, Jan. 29, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's hired armed cutter Griffin anchored in theſe Roads yeſterday morning, at ten o'clock, with the French privateer lugger La Liberté, her prize, carrying three carriage guns, four ſwivels, and eighteen men: She was taken at the entrance of the ſhip-waſh, after a chace of three hours and a half. This is one of the veſſels that has infeſted the coaſt for ſome time paſt. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

R. ONSLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 7, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Feb. 5, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a copy of a letter I have received from Capt. Bazeley, of his Majeſty's ſloop Harpy, giving an account of the Lion cutter having captured a ſmall French privateer, off Dungeneſs.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BAZELEY.

Harpy, off Dungeneſs, Feb. 3, 1797. Six o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you that at five o'clock this evening, ſtretching cloſe in with Dungeneſs Point, we fell in with his Majeſty's armed cutter Lion, bringing to a ſloop, aſtern of a convoy running to the Eaſtward, which proved to be the Reguin Republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with twenty men, and armed with muſquets.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY BAZELEY.

John Bazeley, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 14, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Goſſelin, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Syren, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Cherbourg, Feb. 2, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will be pleaſed to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, being off Cherbourg with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I this day captured Le Sanſpeur French cutter privateer, carrying two ſwivels, ſome ſmall arms, and 18 men. She left Cherbourg the 5th of January, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. LE M. GOSSELIN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Onſlow to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Naſſau, in Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 17, 1797.

BE pleaſed to inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſhip Eſpion is juſt arrived in theſe roads; ſhe ſeparated from the Martin ſloop on the night of the 14th inſt. in a heavy gale of wind; the latter has the charge of the Buonaparte privateer. I incloſe, for their Lordſhips' further information, Captain Dixon's letter.

Eſpion, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

I Have the honour to inform you, that, at ten A. M. on the 14th inſt. the Texel bearing S. E. diſtant eighteen leagues, chace was given to a ſhip under Daniſh colours, on the weather bow, which, after making every effort to get away, was overpreſſed with ſail, and at ſix P. M. brought-to by the Eſpion and Martin. She proved to be La Buonaparte French privateer, mounting 16 ſix-pounders, and one long twelve-pounder, with a compliment of 110 men, but had only 82 on board; ſhe ſailed from Cherbourg on the 1ſt inſt. ſince

ſince which ſhe had cruized on the Coaſt of Scotland, and had only captured one ſloop in ballaſt, which was liberated; eight ſix-pounders were thrown overboard during the purſuit; all the day the weather was extrêmely boiſterous, and it was with infinite difficulty and hazard the exchange of priſoners was effected. One boat belonging to the Eſpion was loſt, but happily no lives; and it is but juſtice to the Officers and ſeamen of both ſhips to declare they performed the ſervice with manly ſpirit and determination; as during the night it blew very hard at N. N.W. The Martin and prize unavoidably ſeparated from the Eſpion; Capt. Sutton had been previouſly deſired to ſtay by the prize, and ſee her into Yarmouth.

The privateer is quite new, ſails remarkably faſt, and is in every reſpect well found as a veſſel of war.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MANLY DIXON.

Vice-Admiral Onſlow, Yarmouth.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halſtead, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Phœnix, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Jeune Emilie, a French privateer brig, of ten guns and 62 men, was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Triton this evening. She has been only 40 days from St. Maloe's, has taken an Engliſh ſloop called the Friendſhip, from Liſbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an Engliſh ſhip letter of marque, ten nine-pounders, and 21 men, called the Battalion, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an action of three quarters of an hour.

I have alſo to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' further information, that the Triton captured the French privateer cutter Recovery, of 14 guns and 46 men, on the 10th inſt. which had been a few days from Havre, and had taken an Engliſh ſmuggler, and an American ſhip bound to Bombay; the latter was re-taken a few hours afterwards by the Stag.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTEAD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Feb. 17.

LIEUTENANT SANDERS, of the Phœnix, who had charge of the Difficile privateer, informs me ſhe was captured by the Phœnix, Triton, and Scourge, Laſt Sunday night at half paſt eleven o'clock. She mounts 18 guns, and had 206 men on board, and ſailed three days before from Breſt.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Young, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Feb. 18.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th inſt. at ſeven A. M. I fell in with, five leagues to the Weſtward of Beachy-head, Le Tartane French privateer brig, of 16 guns, four-pounders, and 60 men, from Dieppe, on a cruize, had taken nothing.

I feel myſelf much obliged to Captain Cheſhyre, of his Majeſty's ſloop Plover, on ſeeing the Greyhound in chace, and his being to leeward, by hawling athwart, occaſioned the capture of the privateer much ſooner than ſhe otherwiſe would have been.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Bazeley, Commanding his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Feb. 19.

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip Eurydice, Captain Talbot, arrived here yeſterday, and has brought in with him a fine French lugger privateer. I incloſe herewith a copy of his letter to me, giving an account of her capture.

Eurydice in the Downs, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

Laſt Sunday morning, immediately on receiving the intelligence you ſent me by the Phœnix cutter, relative to the privateers which have ſailed from Oſtend and Dunkirk, I proceeded, together with the Queen and Narciſſus cutters, to the northward, in hopes of meeting with ſome of them.

On

On Monday night, at half paſt nine o'clock, being then a few leagues to the Southward and Weſtward of the Galloper, we fell in with and captured, after a chace of three hours and a half, Le Flibuſtier, French lugger privateer, of 60 tons, mounting 14 four and three-pounders, with ſix ſwivels, and manned with 63 men: ſhe had ſailed the night before from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing; is a very fine veſſel, ſails faſt, and was bound to the Northward to cruize for our Baltic trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Glynn, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop Scourge, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſloop Scourge, under my command, at half paſt twelve P. M. on the 21ſt inſtant, the land bearing N. E. by E. diſtant five or ſix leagues, captured, after a chace of three hours, a French privateer, called Le Furet, pierced for fourteen, but only mounting ten guns, having the other four in her hold. She had on board, when taken, fifty men, beſides twenty-two Engliſh priſoners, ſeven of whom were wounded; ſhe is commanded by Benoiſh Giron, had been twenty days from L'Orient, is coppered, and a faſt ſailer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. R. GLYNN.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 25, 1797.

A LETTER this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordweſt, Feb. 23, five P. M. contains information, that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire the 22d inſt. and on the evening of that day diſembarked ſome troops, reported by deſerters to be about 1200, but without field pieces.

It appears that the moſt active exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and Gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, in taking proper meaſures on this occaſion; and that the greateſt zeal and loyalty were manifeſted by all ranks of people, who crowded to offer their ſervices againſt the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Hartland Abbey, Feb. 23, 1797.

I Think it my duty to ſtate to your Grace, that I yeſterday received an expreſs from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three frigates * off that place; that they had ſcuttled ſeveral merchantmen, and were attempting to deſtroy the ſhipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers under my command to march to their aſſiſtance. In conſequence of this repreſentation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as ſoon as poſſible. I have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that in four hours I found every Officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Bideford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they ſhould be commanded to go to. I cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction I felt at ſeeing the men ſo willing to defend their King and Country, at the ſame time as ſilent, orderly, and ſober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greateſt exertions were made by *all* deſcriptions of people to aſſiſt, and to render every ſervice in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ſhips were gone from the coaſt; and that tranquillity was reſtored again to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot poſſibly ſay; but as this affair may be miſrepreſented and exaggerated, I truſt your Grace will excuſe me troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myſelf it muſt give you pleaſure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the Volunteers and Inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majeſty.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 26, 1797.

LETTERS, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

* Theſe are the ſame veſſels mentioned in the foregoing Letter of Lord Milford.

Haverfordwest, February 24, 1797,
Six o'Clock, A. M.

Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left 300 men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the Gentlemen and Peasantry have shewn on this occasion exceeds description. Many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with pikes and scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them.

Haverfordwest, February 24,
Nine o'Clock, P. M.

I Have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest.

I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by tomorrow's post.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 27, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fishguard, Friday, Feb. 24, 1797.

MY LORD,

In consequence of having received information, on Wednesday night at eleven o'clock, that three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small Roadsted, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan Militia and all the Provincial Force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French Officer, whom I found to be second in command, came in with a Letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer: In consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force; it is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the Officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject.

The spirit and loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout the country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose,
5th Year of the Republic.

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The Officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negociation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease. Salut and respect,

TATE, Chef de Brigade.

To the Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's Troops.

Fishguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your Officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

To the Officer commanding the French Troops.

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, March 17. The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred yesterday, stating that Royalism and Anarchy still threaten the country, and the Directory find themselves unable to oppose them with sufficient strength, because they are not seconded by the public functionaries. This occasioned a most violent debate in the Council, which was then adjourned to this day.

March 19. Yesterday the debate was resumed respecting the civic oath, when the proposal of Fabre was adopted, that each Elector should make the following declaration: *I promise attachment and fidelity to the Republic, and the Constitution of the year* 3; *and I engage to defend them with all my power, against the attacks of Royalty and Anarchy.*

———

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters at Valvasone, 27th Ventose (March 17.)

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

SINCE the battle of Rivoli, Citizens Directors, the army of Italy occupied the Banks of the Piave and Lavis: the Emperor's army, commanded by Prince Charles, occupied the other Bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of the Salurne.

On the 20th Ventose, in the morning, the division of General Massena repaired to Feltre; at his approach, the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevole, and marched to Bellurne.

General Serrurier's division advanced to Alols amidst the most horrible weather; but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.

On the 22d, at day-break, the division crossed the Piave, facing the village of Vider; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer. The Chief of Squadron Lasalle, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the Adjutant-General Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worsted the hostile corps which wanted to oppose our passage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded, and evacuated their camp of La Campana.

General Guieux, at two o'clock in the afternoon, passed the Piave at Ospedaletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano.

Our cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy, had always the advantage, and took eighty hussars.

On the 23d General Guieux, with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear-guard, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took one hundred prisoners from them. A corps of Hulans wanted to capitulate. Citizen Siabeck, Chief of Squadron, was killed, and General Dugua slightly wounded.

At the same time General Massena's division, having reached Bellurne, pursued the enemy, who had retreated towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a Colonel, and General Lusignan, who commanded the whole centre. Lusignan having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Brescia, I gave orders to conduct him to France, without being exchanged.

On the 26th, General Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, at five o'clock in the morning: that of General Serrurier left Pasiano at four, both directing their march to Valvasone.

General Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My Aide-de-Camp, the Chief of Squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape-shot.

General Bernadotte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to General Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of twelve pieces of artillery. General Bernadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalions of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry.

The light infantry manœuvred as riflemen; General Dammertin on the left, and General Lespinasse on the right,

right, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off in a close column on the wings of their second, and of their first and third battalion.

General Duphot, at the head of the 27th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank. General Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. General Murat made the same movement on the right, and was likewise supported by the grenadiers of Bernadotte's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade *en echelon*, with squadrons of cavalry, to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success; the river was crossed, and the enemy routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent General Dugua, and the Adjutant-General Kellermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the Adjutant-General Merieur; they worsted the enemy's cavalry, and took prisoner the general who commanded them.

General Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked; and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; Prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.

General Serrurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps of reserve.

In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one General, several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display and manœuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.

The Adjutant-General Kellermann received several cuts with the sabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.

I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the Officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian Commander of Gradisca.

Head Quarters before Gradisca, 29 Ventose. (March 19)

YOU have defended yourself, Sir, like a brave man, and by your conduct have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime, which I would make fall on you principally; and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender in ten minutes. If you refuse, I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy, which ought to animate a Chief, impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs demand the assault with loud cries.

Answer.

I am, with esteem, the General of Division,

BERNADOTTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.
Head-Quarters at Gradisca, 30th Ventose (March 20).

Citizens Directors,

I have given you an account of the passage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara, of Saeile, and of Tagliamento.

The 28th, the division of General Bernadotte departed at three o'clock in the morning, marched round Palmanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre, where the hussars met him.

The division of General Serrurier took position on the right, that of General Guieux on the left. I sent Citizen Lesale with the 24th regiment of Chasseurs to Udine.

The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but ten days before that Prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it; but he had not had time to establish himself there.

General Massena arrived at St. Daniel, at Osopo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the defiles.

The 29th General Bernadotte advanced and blockaded Gradisca; General Serrurier marched opposite Saint Pietro, for the purpose of passing the Isonzo. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.

I ordered different manœuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of Citizen Androssy, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.

PASSAGE OF L'ISONZO, AND THE CAPTURE OF GRADISCA.

General Serrurier reached Gradiſca by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

To make a diverſion, and to preclude the enemy from the diſcovery of our manœuvre, General Bernadotte cauſed the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our ſoldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradiſca. They were there received by a heavy diſcharge of muſquetry and grape ſhot.

Five thouſand priſoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight ſtandards, were the fruits of this manœuvre. We at the ſame time paſſed L'Iſonzo, and took Gradiſca.

General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradiſca, rendering every means of retreat impoſſible. The enemy, panic ſtruck, ſaw no poſſibility of defence, and deſpaired of making their eſcape. General Bernadotte preſented the ſummons ſubjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

General Bernadotte, obliged to ſupport them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *fleche* well entrenched.

The diviſion of General Bernadotte conducted itſelf with that gallantry which guarantees our future ſucceſs. General Bernadotte himſelf, his Aid-de-Camp, and Generals, braved every difficulty and danger. I ſolicit the rank of General of Brigade for Adjutant-General Mireur.

BATTLE OF CASASOLA.

The diviſion of General Maſſena, carrying the firſt of La Chinſa, encountered the enemy, who wiſhed to diſpute the paſſage of the bridge of Caſaſola. The riflemen drove the enemy back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 32d and 57th demi-brigade, in cloſe columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithſtanding their entrenchments and *chevaux de frize*, purſuing them even to Pontieba, taking 600 priſoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy poſſeſſed on this ſide became alſo our property.

The rangers of the 10th regiment, with ſword in hand, ruſhed forward into the enemy's entrenchments; and have conſequently new claims to the eſteem of the army.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters at Goritz, 2d Germinal, 22d March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

We entered yeſterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with ſo much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hoſpitals, containing 15,0 ſick, and all the magazines of proviſions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The diviſion of General Bernadotte went yeſterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of Chaſſeurs charged the enemy with ſo much impetuoſity, that they made 50 huſſars priſoners, with their horſes. General Maſſena purſued the enemy to La Pontieba.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

You will find ſubjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will ſend to you by the next courier an account of thoſe we have found in Trieſte.

We are maſters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria; we have there found ſubſtance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons; and if this operation ſucceeds without any accident, it will be very uſeful to our finances. BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

General Guieux, with his diviſion, went on the ſecond to Cividale a Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Puſero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 priſoners, and purſued them into the defiles of Caporetto, in the Auſtrian Chinſe, and left the field of battle covered with Auſtrians.

General Maſſena with his diviſion is at Travis. I have therefore reaſon to hope, that the 2000 men whom General Guieux has puſhed before him, will fall into the hands of the diviſion of Maſſena.

The

The General of Divifion Dugua entered Triefte laft night.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Gorice, 5th Germinal, (March 25,) Fifth Year.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

I Gave you an account by my laft courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the divifion of General Maffena, who was at Tarvis, and that of General Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pufhed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

General Maffena being arrived at Tarvis was attacked by a divifion of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the affiftance of the divifion that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obftinate, he put it to the rout, took a vaft number of prifoners, among whom are three Generals. The Emperor's cuiffiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have fuffered moft feverely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINSE.

Capture of the Place.

Meanwhile General Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pufero, as far as the Auftrian Chinfe, a poft extremely well intrenched, but which was carried by affault after a very obftinate engagement, in which Generals Bon, Verdier, and the fourth half-brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly diftinguifhed themfelves. General Kables himfelf defended the Chinfe, with 500 grenadiers; by the laws of war thefe 500 men ought to have been put to the fword; but this barbarous right has always been difclaimed, and never exercifed by the French army.

The hoftile column, feeing the Chinfe taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the divifion of General Maffena, who, after a flight combat, made the whole prifoners, 30 pieces of cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men and four Generals fell into their hands. I am eager to apprife you of this event, becaufe, under the prefent circumftances, it is indifpenfable that you fhould be informed of every thing without delay; I referve it to give you a more detailed account of all thefe events as foon as I fhall have received all the reports, and as foon as every moment fhall be lefs precious.

The chain of the Alps which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, feparates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian States from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Gorice and Gradifca. The divifion of Maffena had croffed the Italian Alps, and came to occupy the defile of the Noric Alps. Our enemies were fo aukward, as to enthral all their baggage and part of the army, by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The combat of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany; in feveral parts to which our line extended the fnow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, fuffered accidents, the refult of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A Detail of the operations of a detachment of the Britifh troops in the fervice of the Nizam, by which the late alarming infurrection in the Decan was fuppreffed, has been publifhed in the general orders of the Government of Fort St. George, together with a letter from General A. Clarke, expreffive of his admiration of the general conduct of the divifion.

It appears, that all terms of conciliation and pardon having been refufed by the rebels, and the Nizam's troops being unable to fubdue them, the Britifh detachment entered upon this fervice. They found the rebels intrenched in a large and ftrong fortrefs; which, after many days of preparation, they commenced the fiege of, and on the 7th of April ftormed. Colonel Dalrymple, the commandant of the troops, fays, "The commanding officer of artillery having this morning reported a breach his continued fire had made practicable, and having, in the courfe of the whole of the morning, gradually brought forward the troops I intended to employ, I determined to make the affault, which accordingly took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; for feveral days preceding I had obferved, from a commanding fituation, that the enemy relaxed in their attention during the heat of the fun *, which made me determine on the attack by day; another motive of equal influence induced me to chufe day-light for the operation,

* The Thermometer was up to 132 degrees in a Field Officer's marquee.

as the immenſe height of the beach, rocks of conſiderable magnitude ſituated there, and in the area of the fort, preſented difficulties more to be apprehended by night, as far more formidable than the enemy to be encountered. The company of artillery, volunteers, and twelve companies of ſepoys, compoſed the ſtrength of the troops which aſſaulted, and which were followed by four companies of the Nizam's troops, who were deſirous of having a ſhare of the credit to be acquired, and whom I could not well refuſe. Having a fine cover in the Pettah, which ſecreted the troops from the view of the enemy, ſo as to render all ſuſpicion of what was meditated in a manner impoſſible, the party, on the ſignal given, moved out from the flank of the breaching battery, at the diſtance of 500 yards, and were ſo peculiarly fortunate, that the forlorn hope had gained the foot of the breach nearly before our troops were diſcovered croſſing the interval; the enemy then collected about the beach, and made a formidable oppoſition. Though ſix or eight of our leading men were overſet, and tumbled to the bottom, yet their impetuoſity was not to be reſiſted, and, though oppoſed with muſketry, pikes, arrows, and ſtones, they ſoon prevailed; as no ſooner had the major part obtained a footing on the ſummit, than the enemy fell back, and fled to a ſecond wall, which was immediately attacked, and carried with more early ſucceſs and better fortune."

In leſs than an hour, by vigorouſly puſhing the aſſault in all quarters, the rebels ſought refuge in every place it could be found, begging in the moſt humiliating terms for mercy, which was generally granted; ſo that not a perſon received any injury, after the fury of the firſt aſſault had ſubſided. The family of Darah Jahlt, the chief inſurgent, even in the moment of victory, as well as the houſes of the people of rank, were held inviolate to all intruſion; as the troops reſpected the ſanctity of cuſtom too much to abuſe the ſucceſs they had obtained. Exeluſive of the young Prince, the Begum, Iſmael Khan, and the whole of the principal inſtruments in the rebellion, with about 1000 priſoners, are in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 23.

A DREADFUL fire broke out in the Minories, near the corner of Little Minories, which was not extinguiſhed till near 30 houſes were conſumed, beſides an immenſe quantity of property, a great deal of which was uninſured, The flames were ſo rapid, that it was with the greateſt difficulty the inhabitants of ſome of the houſes eſcaped their fury; ſeveral were much burnt.

Same day a Common Hall of the Livery was held at Guildhall; preſent, the Lord Mayor, the City Members in Parliament, five Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great number of Liverymen. A motion was made, "That an humble Addreſs and Petition be preſented to his Majeſty upon the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, and praying him to diſmiſs his preſent Miniſters from his Councils *for ever*, as the firſt ſtep towards obtaining a ſpeedy, honourable, and permanent Peace;" which was carried in the affirmative, as were alſo ſeveral other Reſolutions, tending to carry that into effect.

24. The Sheriffs of London went up to St. James's in ſtate, to know the King's pleaſure when his Majeſty would receive the Addreſs of the Livery of London, voted on Thurſday at the Common-hall; they were not admitted to the preſence as uſual, his Majeſty ſending out a meſſage by the Duke of Portland, that his Majeſty never received Addreſſes on the Throne, but from the *Corporation* of the City of London.

26. This afternoon, about four o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at the old family manſion of the Duke of St. Albans, at Hanworth Park, near Hampton; which, in the courſe of three hours, deſtroyed every part of the building, and all the beautiful gallery of paintings, which were an heir loom with the houſe. Very little of the furniture was ſaved. The fire broke out at the back of the houſe, near the library, and was occaſioned by a girl belonging to the farm-yard lighting her fire too near the windows; owing to the high wind, the flames caught the ſhutters, and the conflagration ſpread thro' the manſion before any aſſiſtance could be obtained.

APRIL 1. This day another numerous meeting of the Livery was held at Guildhall; when the Sheriffs having re-

reported that his Majesty declined receiving upon the Throne their address for the removal of Ministers; the following resolution was passed by the meeting with only one dissenting voice:

"That the answer given to the Sheriffs, when they attended to know his Majesty's pleasure as to the time of receiving their Petition, was given by the third Secretary of State, one of the persons for whose removal they petitioned; that the Sheriffs do again attend at St. James's, and request a personal audience of his Majesty, at which, if granted, they do represent to the King, that it is the privilege of the Livery to present Petitions to the Sovereign on the Throne; and that the Sheriffs do make a report of this application to a future Hall *."

The Coinage of Gold and Silver since the Restoration has been as under:

Total Coinage from 1660 to 1760,	44,111,817
Coined in the present Reign,	51,073,362
Total	95,187,179

From which sum deducting the recoinage, and supposing, though highly improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The Gold Coin in circulation in 1794 amounted to 37,500,000l.

EMIGRANTS.—The following is a copy of the return of the numbers of these persons in England, which has just been delivered in to the Duke of Portland:

French Clergy supported by Government	5000
Lay people ditto, including women and children	2950
Clergy not supported by Government, as having means in themselves, or living by their industry, about	500
Emigrants not supported by Government, as having saved some wrecks of their fortune, including old people, women, children, maid-servants, &c. about	3000
To which may be added, in Jersey	700

*** *A circumstantial Account of the* MUTINY *at* PORTSMOUTH *will appear in our next.*

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 8.

AT Thomastown, the seat of Lord Landaffe, Roger Scully, esq.

11. At the King's College, old Aberdeen, in his 83d year, Professor Thomas Gordon.

At Kelso, the Rev. Dr. Bowmaker, Minister of Dunse.

Alexander Lenox, esq. of Gulston, Scotland.

13. Mr. John Hanscomb, sen. builder, at Clapham.

14. At Winchester, the Rev. Robert Hare, M.A. of Hurstmonceaux-place, Sussex, prebendary of that cathedral, rector of Barton Starey, and late rector of Hurstmonceaux. He was son of Bishop Hare.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, in his 75th year, John Quayle, esq. many years clerk of the rolls, and comptroller of that island.

16. At Hillingdon-place, near Uxbridge, Mrs. Drake, relict of the late Admiral Drake, and daughter of Sir William Heathcote, bart.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, William James Gambier, esq.

17. Alexander Macleod, esq. in the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Wharton, one of the oldest footmen of the King.

At Irnham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, chaplain to the Duke of Richmond.

18. Mr. Andrew Pritchard, Hackney-road, in his 84th year.

Sir Thomas Gunston, of Heatherton House, Somersetshire.

Mr. George Neal, gardener, at Clapham.

Mr. Abraham Badcock, bookseller, the corner of St Paul's Church-yard.

Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Close, Newcastle, corn-factor.

Mr. George Glashier, of Ripley, Surry.

19. Dr. Philip Hayes, professor of Music at the University of Oxford. He had just come to town in order to preside at the ensuing festival for the new musical fund. In the morning he had dressed himself to attend the Royal Chapel, St. James's, when he was taken ill, and died almost immediately. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and is supposed to have been the largest man in England.

Henry Rice, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

James Fitter, esq of Laleham House, Middlesex, in his 85th year.

Lately, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, rector of Fresingfield, Suffolk, formerly fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

* The Sheriffs attended, according to the above Resolution; when his Majesty in person confirmed the Message before delivered by the Duke of Portland.

21. In

21. In Stanhope ſtreet, the Right. Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, general in the army, and colonel of the third reg. of dragoon guards.

At Poole, aged 85, Mr. Samuel White, a quaker, who is ſaid to have been worth near 400,000l.

At Clifton, John Webb, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late John Webb, eſq. member for Glouceſter.

The Rev. Mr. Jervis, paſtor of the diſſenters, at Ipſwich, aged 72.

At Abingdon, the Rev. James Powel, M. A. ſcholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

22. In Bloomſbury ſquare, of an apoplexy, John Boniet de Mainauduc, fellow of the corporation of ſurgeons in London.

Mr. Thomas Sadd, of Vauxhall.

23. John Drinkwater, M. D. of Salford, Lancaſhire.

Mark Weyland, eſq. director of the Bank of England.

Lately, at Egham Hill, Lady Gould, relict of the late judge Sir Henry Gould.

Thomas Cotton, eſq, at Hackney, in his 88th year.

Mrs. Raikes, wife of William Raikes, eſq. of Alderman's-walk, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

John Tanner, eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices for Saliſbury, in his 78th year.

James Drummond, eſq. clerk of the Brew-houſe at his Majeſty's Victualling-office, Deptford.

25. Mr. Charles Poyſer, of Great Queen's-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn fields.

At Hawick, Mr. William Robertſon, ſen. carpet manufacturer, aged 77.

Lately at Arran Quay, Dublin, Warden Flood, LL.D. judge of the Admiralty, and member for the borough of Taghmon.

26. Mr. Samuel Robinſon, auctioneer, of Black-fryars-road.

Richard Lockwood, eſq one of the verdurers of Epping Foreſt, in his 84th year.

James Barber, eſq. of the Sand-pits, near Birmingham.

John Gunſton, eſq. Edgar-buildings, Bath, brother of Sir Thomas Gunſton, who died the 18th; and, on the 3d April, Mrs. Elizabeth Gunſton, ſiſter to the above gentlemen.

27. At Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, eſq. brother of the late Earl of Camden.

Mr. David Davis, of Durham Houſe, Hackney.

Edward Brome, jun. of Watford, Herts, aged 25 years.

Lately, at Tiverton, aged 52, J. Ga. Stedman, eſq. a major in the Scotch brigade, and author of "The Narrative of an Expedition to Surinam," reviewed in our preſent Volume.

28. At Lewiſham, Mr. Deputy John Merry, many years one of the common council for Biſhopſgate-ward.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Markham, one of the evening preachers at St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Lichfield, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Newton, ſiſter of the late Biſhop of Briſtol.

At Weſterham, in Kent, George Wenham Lewis, eſq. juſtice of peace for that county.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Samuel Webb, rector of Winford, and vicar of Box, in Somerſetſhire.

Mr. Joſeph Foot, maſter ſhipwright's firſt aſſiſtant, of Plymouth-dock-yard.

At Wimbledon, Michael Bray, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

29. George Shakeſpeare, eſq. late an eminent builder, at Pimlico.

At Chelſea, Lady Prime, relict of the late Sir Samuel Prime, knt. in her 84th year.

Mr. Marcus Beresford, youngeſt ſon of Francis Beresford, eſq. of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire.

Lately, at Brompton, near Chatham, aged 84, Mr. John Glover, maſter-gunner, of Chatham-lines.

30. At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Barnouin, in his 88th year, 60 years miniſter of the French church there, and for the laſt four years of his life, vicar of Eling.

Lady Pitches, widow of the late Sir Abraham Pitches.

Lately, at Dronfield in Derbyſhire, the Rev. Laurence Bourne, vicar.

31. At Upway, near Weymouth, G. Gould, eſq.

In Paddington-ſtreet, Mr. Guſtavus Vaſa, aged 52 years, author of an intereſting "Narrative of his Life."

At Woolwich, Capt. James Pollock, of the royal artillery.

Mr. Henry Grey, of Bamburgh, Northumberland, aged 102 years.

April 1. At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Dodge.

Mr. John Willis, formerly a cabinet-maker in St. Paul's Church yard.

2. In Auſtin Fryars, Richard Grindall, eſq. F. R. S. ſurgeon extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and above 40 years ſurgeon to the London Hoſpital.

3. At Carliſle, William Giles, eſq. late captain of the 19th reg. of foot

Lately, at Horſham, Sir William Smyth, bart. colonel of the Weſt Eſſex regiment of militia.

4. Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Thomas King, auctioneer, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Mr. Richard Hill, jun. of Snow-hill.

At Chapel Houſe, Kingſton, Surry, the Rev. Hugh Laurents, rector of Grafton, Flyford, in Worceſterſhire, and maſter of the Grammar ſchool at Kingſton.

At Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Woolley, rector of Harrington, and vicar of Rotherſtop in that county, and maſter of the grammar ſchool at Northampton,

Baſil Alves, eſq. fort major of Edinburgh Caſtle.

Lady Johnſtone, relict of Sir James Johnſtone, of Weſterhall, in Scotland.

Lately, at St. John's Hill, near Edinburgh, Dr. James Hutton.

5. William Wood, eſq. late commiſſary of artillery in America and the Weſt Indies.

Miſs Harriſon, eldeſt daughter of John Harriſon, eſq. member of Parliament for Thetford.

John Jackſon, eſq. of Old Burlington-ſtreet.

The Rev. William Maſon, M.A. rector of Aſton, and præcentor of York Cathedral, the elegant author of Elfrida, Caractacus. &c. An Account of this Gentleman, with his Portrait, were inſerted in our Magazine for December 1783. Some further particulars in our next.

6. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorſetſhire.

At Denham, in Cheſhire, Sir Harry Manwairing.

At Bromley, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Farran.

Mr. John Maltby, Gilbert ſtreet, St. George's-fields.

7. J. J. Phynn, eſq. Surry-ſtreet, aged 26.

Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majeſty.

At Eaſt Bourne, Nicholas Gilbert, eſq.

8. Mrs. Mackintoſh, wife of James Mackingtoſh, eſq.

Captain Thomas Owen, one of the oldeſt officers in his Majeſty's navy.

At Ury, Scotland, Robert Barclay Allardice, eſq. member of Parliament for the county of Kincardine, in his 66th year.

9. Robert Dallas, eſq. at Kenſington.

Thomas Powel, eſq. of Nanteos, in Cardiganſhire.

Sir John Dryden, bart. lineally deſcended from the great poet of that name.

10. Richard Shewbrick, eſq. of Clay Hill, Enfield.

Lately, Gerard Lernige Van Heythuyſen, eſq. He was interred at Cray, in Kent.

11. At Friday-hill Houſe, Eſſex, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Captain Charles Hughes, of the royal navy.

Mr Thomas Scott, of Southampton-ſtreet, Pentonville, aged 53.

At Limerick, John Harriſon, eſq. mayor of that city.

Myton Hall, Yorkſhire, Lady Stapylton, wife of the Rev. Sir Martyn Stapylten, bart.

12. Mrs. Porſon, wife of Richard Porſon, M. A Greek profeſſor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

At Rickling, near Saffron Walden, Eſſex, Thomas Hall Fiſke, eſq. in his 53d year.

13. In St. Martin's-lane, Benjamin Richards, eſq. in his 85th year,

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorſetſhire.

Lately, John Giffard, eſq. of Nerquis Hall, near Mold, in Flintſhire.

14 John Jones, of Llwynon, in the county of Denbigh, aged 70. He was high Sheriff for that county in 1750.

Chriſtopher Fowler, eſq. of Soho-ſquare.

Lately, at Ramſbury, Wilts, Henry Allen, eſq. late of Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Lately, Mr. Smith Nathaniel Blagrave, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

15. Mr. John Bonbonus, of Briſtol, merchant.

Lately, at Hadley, near Barnet, the Rev. Peter Newcome, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

16 Mr. Peter Aylward, ſurgeon, at Portſea.

The Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviſwood, Scotland.

Mr. George Adamſon, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons.

Lately, at Bath, Mr. De la Main, formerly a wine-merchant and dancing-maſter.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 3. At Nimwegen, the Rev. Melchior Juſtus van Effen, many years miniſter of the Dutch church in Auſtin-friars.

NOV. At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, his excellency Governor Campbell, who arrived there on the 22d.

At Norwich, in Connecticut, America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. biſhop of that ſee.

DEC At Preſque Iſland, the American General Wayne.

DEC. 23. At Raleigh, the Hon. John Leigh, late Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of North Carolina.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, colonel Thomas Grey, ſon of Sir Charles Grey.

NOV. At Calcutta, Miſs Elizabeth Amelia Jackſon, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jackſon, canon-reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

MARCH 1796. At Botany Bay, Mr. Gerald, and about the ſame time Mr. Skirving, who were tranſported thither for ſedition.

JAN. 9. At Cape St. Nichola Mole, Lieutenant Theophilus Garencieres, of the Queen man of war.

Lately, at Columbo, in the iſland of Ceylon, Lieut. Col. George Petrie, of the 72d regiment.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1797.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
25	—	—	50 5/8 a 3/4	—	—	73 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	—	—
26	Sunday																		
27	—	—	50 3/8 a 5/8	—	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	50 a 3/8	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	50 1/8 a 3/8	—	—	73 1/4	—	—	—	—	50 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	50 3/8 a 5/8	—	—	73 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	50 1/4 a 1/2	—	—	73 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 dis.	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	50 1/8 a 1/4	—	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Sunday																		
3	—	—	50 1/8 a 1/4	—	—	73 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
4	—	—	50 a 1/8	—	—	73 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—
5	—	—	49 1/8 a 5/8	—	—	72 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	121 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/8 a 3/8	—	63 3/8	72 3/4	13 7/8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
7	122 1/2	49 1/4	49 3/8 a 7/8	—	63 1/4	73 7/8	13 15 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3/4	—	—
8	—	49 1/4	49 3/8 a 7/8	—	63	73 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Sunday																		
10	124 1/2	50	50 a 51 1/8	—	64	74 7/8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—
11	126 1/2	52	51 5/8 a 52 7/8	—	64	75 1/2	14 3 16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 dis.	—	2 1/4	—	—
12	—	50 5/8	50 5/8 a 51 1/2	—	63 7/8	75 1/8	14 1/4	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	149 1/2	—	—	—	2 1/4	—	—
13	125	50 7/8	51 1/4 a 3/4	—	64 3/8	75 1/2	14 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	2 3/4	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	50 5/8	50 7/8 a 51 1/2	—	64 5/8	75 3/8	14 1/2	6 13-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—
16	Sunday																		
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	51	51 1/4 a 1/2	—	65 1/8	76 1/2	14 1/2	6 13-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
20	—	51	51 1/8 a 3/8	—	65 1/8	76	14 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3/4	—	—
21	124 1/4	50 1/2	50 3/8 a 7/8	—	64 1/4	75 3/4	14 3-16	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	50 3/4	50 1/2 a 5/8	—	63 7/8	75 3/4	14 3-16	6 1/8	—	—	—	—	150 3/4	—	—	—	1 1/4	—	—
23	Sunday																		
24	124 1/2	50 1/2	50 5/8 a 51 1/4	—	64 1/4	76 1/2	14 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1/4	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.